FOR EXTERNAL USE ONLY

Aging

Alcohol

Attitudes

Crime

Employment

Expenditures

Health

Homelessness

Housing

Income

Nutrition

Outlets

Population

Recreation

Schools

Smoking

Travel

Unemployment

January 2004

SURVEY ABSTRACTS

***D**emographic **S**urveys **D**ivision*

*"**Surveys** is Our Middle Name"*

U S C E N S U S B U R E A U

TABLE OF CONTENTS

January 2004

The Demographic Surveys Division (DSD) is made up of a diverse staff who have expertise in project management, survey design, data processing, data analysis, survey methodology, and data dissemination and documentation. The scope of DSD's business ranges from designing and conducting large-scale, nationwide household surveys—such as the American Housing Survey, the Consumer Expenditures Survey, the Current Population Survey, and the Survey of Income and Program Participation to name just a few—to combining administrative data with survey data for policy-relevant research—such as the Longitudinal Employer-Household Dynamics (LEHD) Project—and conducting research in areas such as interviewing methods, questionnaire design, and survey automation. A large part of our revenues, over $180 million dollars covering over 50 different surveys and programs in FY 2004, comes from performing reimbursable work for other federal agencies. These surveys and programs are described in the rest of this booklet.

1. Title: **American Community Survey (ACS)**

2. Purpose: The ACS is a key component of reengineering the 2010 Census, along with the MAF/TIGER modernization and early planning. This program represents a revolutionary advance for the federal statistical system, similar to the introduction of sampling with the long form in 1940. This program will also advance the population estimates program by providing annual estimates of migration for states and substate geographic areas. The purpose of the program is to provide timely detailed socioeconomic data about the country's communities. The questions asked in the ACS are similar to those traditionally collected in the decennial census. The ACS is designed to provide direct estimates annually for all states and for all cities, counties, and metropolitan areas or groups of 65,000 people or more. For example, the ACS will provide estimates for any population group of 65,000 or more such as Native Hawaiians. The ACS will also provide estimates each year for less populous governmental units, for every component of the population, and for census tracts based on refreshed multiyear accumulations.

3. Survey design and sample size: Given Congressional approval, the ACS begins expansion to the full sample size in July 2004. The ACS will expand the current sample to include 250,000 addresses every month. The ACS will select the sample from every county in the U.S. Each month a different sample of 250,000 addresses are selected resulting in 3 million unique addresses per year. The ACS will also select an additional sample of 3,000 addresses per month or 36,000 addresses per year spread across every municipio (county equivalent) in Puerto Rico.

   The ACS will select the sample in a manner that an address is selected only once during a five year period. A larger proportion of addresses will be sampled for small governmental units (American Indian reservations, counties, and towns) to improve the estimates for these areas.

   In January 2005, the ACS will begin data collection in a representative sample of people in with group quarters. The ACS will select a representative sample of group quarters such as college dormitories, correctional facilities, nursing homes, convents, etc. The ACS will select a representative sample of persons within group quarters and complete interviews each year.

4. Type of respondent:

   a. Occupied Housing Unit—A household respondent, who must be a knowledgeable household member 15 years or over, provides information on the unit, the household composition, and for each household member.

   b. Vacant Housing Unit—A landlord, owner, real estate agent, or knowledgeable neighbor can provide data on the unit.

5. Sponsoring agency and legal authorities: The U.S. Census Bureau sponsors the survey under the authorities of Title 13, United States Code, Sections 141 and 193.

6. Periodicity: This is an ongoing survey with interviewing every month.

American Community Survey (continued)

7. Release of results: Data are published by the U.S. Census Bureau approximately six months after completing data collection. Data are available through the American FactFinder available on the Internet. The data are available in the form of profile reports, summary tables, and public use files.

8. Historical background: The ACS began in 1996 with a demonstration program in a number of counties. The number of counties was expanded to 36 in 1999 to conduct a statistical comparison of three year average ACS data with the Census 2000 long-form data . These 3-year estimates give a broad range of data users an opportunity to work with the kind of moving-average data that the ACS is intended to provide each year for geographic areas or population groups which do not meet the minimum size criteria for a 1-year accumulation.

   In 2000 the Census 2000 Supplementary Surveys were introduced to demonstrate the feasibility of the ACS methods to provide state-level profiles. Throughout 2000 this survey was conducted in 1,203 counties, with a sample size of 700,000 addresses, using the ACS questionnaire. Data from the Census 2000 Supplementary Survey were published beginning in July 2001.

   The Census Bureau continued these survey operations in 2001, 2002, 2003, and continued into 2004 to complete the objectives to:

   Demonstrate that an acceptable respondent participation rate can be maintained in the absence of the extensive Census 2000 advertising and outreach campaign.

   Provide evidence that the annual estimates for states and other geographical areas with populations of 250,000 or more are stable.

   Produce 3-year combined sample estimates for areas with populations of 100,000 or more.

9. Special features: The survey is conducted using a 3-mode data collection operation to contact households: self-enumeration through mailout/mailback methodology, computer-assisted telephone interviewing (CATI), and computer-assisted personal interviewing (CAPI). The self-enumeration procedure includes the use of several mailing pieces: a prenotice letter, the

   ACS questionnaire, and a reminder card. A replacement questionnaire will be mailed to addresses in the sample if the original questionnaire is not completed and returned to the processing office within the prescribed amount of time. For sample addresses that do not respond by mail, follow-up will be conducted through CATI, CAPI, or both. The CATI operation will be conducted approximately six weeks after the ACS questionnaire was mailed. We will attempt to obtain telephone numbers and to conduct telephone interviews for all households that do not respond by mail. Following the CATI operation, a 1-in-3 CAPI sample will be taken from the addresses which remain uninterviewed. The CAPI cases will be interviewed by personal visit.

10. Future outlook: The full ACS allows the Census Bureau to provide yearly estimates of demographic, housing, social, and economic characteristics every year for all states, as well as for all cities, counties, metropolitan areas, and population groups of 65,000 people or more. The first annual ACS estimates will be available in the Summer of 2006 based on the 2005 ACS and every year thereafter.

11. Contact person: Larry McGinn, (301) 763-8050.

1. Title: **American Housing Surveys (AHS)**

2. Purpose: To provide a current and continuous series of data on selected housing and demographic characteristics. Analysts and policymakers use AHS data to make informed housing policy decisions and design housing programs.

3. Survey design and sample size: The AHS program consists of a national survey and surveys of selected metropolitan areas.

   The American Housing Survey–National Survey (AHS–N) is conducted biennially in housing units selected from the 1980 Census and new construction universe. Data collection for the 2003 AHS–N was conducted between June and September 2003 with a sample size of approximately 61,000 housing units. The next data collection will begin in May 2005.

   The American Housing Survey–Metropolitan Survey (AHS–MS) is conducted in 41 metropolitan areas on a rotating basis. Interviewing for the 2004 AHS–MS will be conducted between May and September 2004. Thirteen metropolitan areas will be included with a sample size of approximately 4,800 addresses in each AHS–MS area. The 2004 sample will consist of returning housing units selected from the 1990 Census and new construction universe.

4. Type of respondent:

   a. Occupied Housing Unit–A household respondent, who must be a knowledgeable household member 16 years of age or over, provides information on the unit, the household composition, and income. It is preferred that the reference person or spouse be selected as the household respondent.

   b. Vacant Housing Unit–A landlord, owner, real estate agent, or knowledgeable neighbor can provide data on the unit.

5. Sponsoring agency and legal authorities: The Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) sponsors the survey under the authority of Title 12, United States Code, Sections 1701z-1, 1701z-2(g), and 1701z-10a. The U.S. Census Bureau performs the work under the authority of Title 13, United States Code, Section 8.

6. Periodicity: The AHS–N is conducted biennially in odd-numbered years. The AHS–MS is conducted biennially in even-numbered years. Data collection for both surveys will be completed from May through September beginning in 2004. The AHS–MS is comprised of 41 areas that are divided into three groups, with each group rotating into sample every six years. The HUD adjusts this schedule regularly due to budget constraints. A recent adjustment was the postponement of the year 2000 group of metropolitan areas to a later date.

7. Release of results: In recent years, the Census Bureau published the tabulated data for both the AHS–N and AHS–MS as joint HUD-Census Bureau reports, approximately 12 months after

collection ended. The 2003 AHS–N reports are scheduled for release within 5-7 months after data collection, and the microdata file is scheduled for release within 5 months of data collection.

8. Historical background: Interviewing for the first AHS–N was done in 1973, with a sample size of 60,000 units. The survey was conducted annually from 1973 to 1981; then it became biennial because of budget constraints. The national sample was redesigned in 1985 based on data from the 1980 Census, with a base sample size of approximately 47,000 units. In 1995, the sample size was increased in six large metropolitan areas to provide data for those areas as part of the AHS–N. This supplemental metropolitan sample is included every four years. In 2005, the national sample will be adjusted in two ways. Mobile home coverage will be improved by replacing the units currently in sample with mobile homes selected from the Census 2000. Coverage of the elderly will be improved by introducing assisted living housing units selected from the Census 2000. In 2007, the sample sizes of the six areas in the supplemental metropolitan sample will be increased to approximately 4,700 housing units to make them comparable in size to the AHS–MS sample areas. This increase will be produced by replacing the entire current supplemental sample with a larger sample selected from the Census 2000.

   The acronym for the AHS–MS was formerly AHS–SMSA. It referred to the Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas (SMSA), before changes were made in the definition and composition of such areas in 1984. The original AHS–SMSA Survey consisted of 60 SMSAs divided into three groups of 20 each, which were interviewed on a rotating basis beginning in 1974. Each group had a total sample size of 140,000. Budget constraints forced a change to four groups of 15 SMSAs beginning in 1978. Further budget constraints in 1982 required a reduction in the number of SMSAs to be interviewed yearly and a reduction of approximately 50 percent in the sample size. In 1996, additional budget constraints required that the AHS–MS schedule be changed to a biennial one with enumeration in even-numbered years and with each MS in sample once every six years. In 2006, the sample of the 41 metropolitan areas will be adjusted in three ways. First, mobile home coverage will be improved by replacing units currently in sample with mobile homes selected from the Census 2000. Second, a sample of assisted living units from the Census 2000 will be introduced to improve coverage of the elderly. Third, the definitions for each of the 41 areas will be modified to be consistent with the Office of Management and Budget's 2003 metropolitan definitions. Where counties or minor civil divisions (MCD) are added to these definitions, a sample of housing units from the Census 2000 will be introduced. The current sample will be dropped in counties or MCDs that are no longer in these definitions.

   The surveys began using laptop computers to collect data beginning in 1997. The 1997 AHS–N data was also the first AHS processed under a redesigned system using SAS software.

9. Special features: None.

10. Contact person: Enrique Lamas, (301) 763-3811.

1. Title: **American Time Use Survey (ATUS)**

2. Purpose: The ATUS is a new Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) survey designed to provide nationally representative estimates of the amount of time that Americans spend in various activities. The BLS will use the data to measure the value of unpaid, productive work, such as housework and child care, and nonproductive activities, like waiting in line and commuting.

3. Survey design and sample size: Each month we will designate one sample person from each of 3,200 households selected from the previous month's expired (month-in-sample 8) Current Population Survey sample. Each sample person will report on their activities for a designated day of the week. The sample is designed to yield 2,000 interviews a month conducted by the computer-assisted telephone interviewing (CATI). The sample will include a small number of persons in nontelephone households.

4. Type of respondent: Self-response by selected sample persons 15 years old or over.

5. Sponsoring agency and legal authorities: The BLS will sponsor the survey under the authority of Title 29, United States Code, Section 1-9. The U.S. Census Bureau will perform the work under the authority of Title 13, United States Code, Section 8.

6. Periodicity: We conducted a dress rehearsal in April 2002. We will begin conducting monthly interviews in January 2003.

7. Release of results: Reports will be released periodically by the BLS.

8. Special features: All interviewing will be conducted by the telephone centers using CATI. We will provide $40 incentives to encourage respondents in nontelephone households to call the CATI facility for an interview.

9. Contact person: Janice Sebold, (301) 763-3916.

1. Title: **Consumer Expenditure (CE) Survey**

2. Purpose: To provide a current and continuous series of data on consumer expenditures and other related characteristics which are used to determine the need to revise the Consumer Price Index (CPI), update the weights used to calculate the index, and for use in family expenditure studies and other analyses.

3. Survey design and sample size: There are two components: the Quarterly Interview Survey and the Diary Survey.

   For the Quarterly Interview Survey, field representatives visit each sample unit five times, once per quarter over 13 consecutive months. The Quarterly Interview Survey obtains data on large expenditures and those which occur on a fairly regular basis; that is, the types of expenditures that we expect respondents to recall accurately over a 3-month period or for which records are likely to be available. The first interview has a 1-month recall period, and we use the data only for bounding the subsequent interviews. The other four interviews have a 3-month recall period.

   For the Diary Survey, our field representatives ask the sample units to keep two 1-week diaries for recording all purchases. The Diary Survey provides data on those items not covered in detail in the Quarterly Interview Survey. Although the main purpose of the diary is to capture the small everyday type of purchases like food, meals, personal care products, and gasoline, all purchases made by the consumer unit are recorded.

   The Quarterly Interview Survey has an annual sample of about 62,000 designated addresses, and the Diary Survey has an annual sample of about 13,300 designated addresses. We currently interview in 105 primary sampling units (PSUs) selected from the 1990 census and new construction universes.

   The sample unit for each survey is a consumer unit. A sample address can have one or more consumer units. After collecting the household roster, the field representatives classify the household members by consumer unit. The criteria for identifying the consumer unit(s) within a household are household member relationship and financial independence.

4. Type of respondent: A person who is knowledgeable and 16 years old or over provides information for the entire consumer unit.

5. Sponsoring agency and legal authorities: The Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) sponsors the survey under the authority of Title 29, United States Code, Section 2. The U.S. Census Bureau conducts the work under the authority of Title 13, United States Code, Section 8.

6. Periodicity: A continuing survey with interviewing conducted each month.

7. Release of results: We deliver data files to the BLS monthly. The BLS has published results for data collected through 2001.

8. Historical background: This survey began in October 1979. In November 1985 and December 1985, respectively, we introduced the 1980-based sample design for the Quarterly Interview Survey and the Diary Survey. We introduced the 1990-based sample in November 1995 for the Quarterly Interview Survey and in January 1996 for the Diary Survey.

   Over the years, we have revised the questionnaire and diaries to improve or update the expenditure reporting. For example, in April 2001, minor changes were made throughout the CE Interview Survey questionnaire; questions were deleted, combined, reworded, or moved. More detailed questions on expenditures for phone and Internet services were also introduced. For respondents who cannot or will not provide exact dollar responses to the income and assets questions, we introduced an alternate version which asks the respondent to choose the appropriate range.

   We introduced a new diary in January 1993 that collects the same information as the original diary, but in greater detail. In January 1998, the diary was revised to collect more detail on food purchased for consumption away from home.

   With the introduction of new processing systems that capture and edit the data in the Census Bureau's National Processing Center, the BLS assumed responsibility for computer editing, imputing, and weighting. The BLS took over these responsibilities with the January 1998 data month for the Diary Survey and the April 1999 data month for the CE Interview Survey.

   So the BLS could use 2-year annual averages instead of 3-year annual averages to update the weights of the goods and services that comprise the CPI market basket, we increased the size of the sample in urban PSUs by approximately 50 percent. The sample expansion took effect in November 1998 for the CE Interview Survey and in January 1999 for the Diary Survey.

9. Special features: In April 1985, the Quarterly Interview Survey replaced the Quarterly Housing Survey as the source of the estimates for expenditures for residential improvements and repairs. The Census Bureau's Manufacturing and Construction Division (MCD) produces and publishes the estimates. The expenditures for owner-occupied units are tabulated from Sections 5 and 7 of the CE Interview Survey questionnaire. The MCD mails questionnaires to obtain the estimates for rental and vacant properties as identified in the CE Interview Survey.

10. Future outlook: In January 1998, we began developing a computer-assisted personal interviewing (CAPI) methodology for the CE Interview Survey. In November 1999, we switched from CASES software to the new windows-based Blaise software. We conducted a dress rehearsal of the CAPI methodology in 2002 and converted the CE Interview data collection from paper to CAPI in April 2003.

    In 2000, we began work on a redesigned Diary form and processing system. We conducted a dress rehearsal of the redesigned diary in July 2002. Implementation is scheduled for FY 2004.

11. Contact people: Janice Sebold, (301) 763-3916.

1. Title: **Current Population Survey (CPS)**

2. Purpose: To provide estimates of employment, unemployment, and other characteristics of the general labor force, of the population as a whole, and of various subgroups of the population. Monthly labor force data for the country are used by the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) to determine the distribution of funds under the Job Training Partnership Act. These data are collected through combined computer-assisted personal interviewing (CAPI) and computer-assisted telephone interviewing (CATI). In addition to the labor force data, the CPS basic funding provides annual data on work experience, income, and migration from the Annual, Social, and Economic Supplement (ASEC, formerly known as the March Annual Demographic Survey) and on school enrollment of the population from the October Supplement. Other supplements, some of which are sponsored by other agencies, are conducted biennially or intermittently. The CPS supplements for January 2004 through December 2004 are listed on pages 13, 14, and 15.

3. Survey design and sample size: Data from the 1990 decennial census and the new construction universe were used to select independent samples for the 50 states and the District of Columbia. We completed phase-in of the 1990-based samples in July 1995. The combined samples allow the CPS to produce reliable monthly estimates for the country, as well as reliable estimates for all states and selected metropolitan areas on an annual average basis. The total sample size is approximately 72,000 assigned households per month located in 754 primary sampling units.

   Each month's sample is composed of eight panels that rotate on a schedule of 4 months in, 8 months out, 4 months in, so that only 25 percent of the households differ between consecutive months. The CPS sample redesign, based on the selection of addresses from the Census 2000, is scheduled to be phased in between April 2004 and July 2005.

4. Type of respondent: A household respondent, who must be a knowledgeable household member 15 years old or over, provides information for each household member. Some supplemental inquiries require response by a designated sample person.

5. Sponsoring agencies and legal authorities: The U.S. Census Bureau and the BLS jointly sponsor the survey under the authorities of Title 13, United States Code, Section 182, and Title 29, United States Code, Sections 1-9.

6. Periodicity: A continuing survey with interviewing conducted during one week of each month.

7. Release of results: The first release of monthly employment data by the BLS occurs approximately two weeks after completion of data collection. The final report, *Employment and Earnings*, is published by the BLS approximately six weeks after data collection. On a quarterly basis, earnings data for people in the labor force are published in the form of a press release, and characteristics of people not in the labor force are published in *Employment and Earnings*.

   Advance reports on supplement data are usually released approximately 3 to 6 months after data collection; final reports for supplements are typically released within one year to 18 months.

   Public use microdata files are made available within six months to one year after data collection.

8. Historical background: The Census Bureau has conducted this survey monthly since 1942 in response to a need that emerged in the late 1930s for reliable and up-to-date estimates of unemployment. During the 60+ years of survey operations, revisions have been made in the sample design, questionnaire content, and data processing procedures. For example, the changes that were made from 1942 through 1975 are discussed in *Concepts and Methods Used in Labor Force Statistics Derived from the Current Population Survey*, a joint BLS/Census Bureau publication.

   Between FY 1976 and FY 1980, the sample was expanded in increments to a total of about 85,000 assigned households per month to improve the reliability of annual average employment and unemployment data for states, metropolitan statistical areas, and central cities. In late FY 1981, the sample size was reduced to 71,000 households due to the BLS budget constraints. Because the reduction was confined to samples recently added to improve the reliability of state and substate data, it had virtually no effect on the reliability of national level estimates. A state-based sample redesign using 1980 census information was introduced in April 1984 to improve the reliability of states and substate areas without requiring increases in the total sample size. This sample design continues with the new sample selected using 1990 census information. In January 1996, we reduced the number of assigned households to 59,500 per month due to the BLS budget constraints. The reduction had virtually no effect on the reliability of national level estimates. This was because the entire reduction was confined to states and metropolitan areas that previously contained sample households that provided reliable estimates on a monthly basis.

   We implemented three major initiatives starting in January 1994—a fully automated data collection methodology, a new labor force questionnaire, and a completely revamped processing system.

   In September 2000, the CPS began an expansion of its sample to accommodate increased funding provided by the State Children's Health Insurance Program (SCHIP). Although focused primarily on the ASEC sample, the SCHIP funding provided for an approximately 20 percent increase in the basic CPS sample. This expansion, which occurred in 31 small states and the District of Columbia, was completed in November 2000. Over the next several months, both the BLS and the Census Bureau monitored the impact of this expansion on the CPS labor force estimates, and the BLS decided to begin using the expanded sample in its official CPS estimates in July 2001. Since the focus of this expansion was on estimates of children's health insurance coverage, the CPS ASEC sample was also increased by bringing back 3 rotation groups of households from the previous November and also asking the ASEC in the rotation groups in February and in April that are not part of the ASEC sample for the month of March. Interviewing in these rotation groups is limited to all minority households and White households with children under 18.

   For ASEC, the SCHIP sample expansion is done in addition to the Hispanic oversampling that has been in place for decades. The Hispanic oversampling takes households that contain persons of Hispanic origin from the preceding November panel and adds them to the CPS sample for the month of March. This is done to provide more reliable data for this subgroup in ASEC.

Current Population Survey (continued)

9. Special feature: CATI continues to be used to conduct a portion of the CPS sample cases. Sample cases from all regions are systematically introduced into CATI to provide a monthly workload of about 7,000 cases. All cases conducted in the field use CAPI.

10. Future outlook: We will continue to monitor closely the effects that the SCHIP sample increase have on the data.

11. Contact person: Maria Reed, (301) 763-3806.

Current Population Survey (CPS) Supplements

January 2004-December 2004

Month	Title	Purpose	Sponsor	Months to Report 1/	Total Cost $(000)
Monthly	Housing Vacancy	Provides quarterly data on vacancy rates, home ownership rates, and characteristics of vacant units for the United States and regions. Selected data are also available for states and the largest metropolitan areas.	Census	1	$550
January	Displaced Workers, Employee Tenure, and Occupational Mobility Supplement	Collects data from persons 20+ years old to determine the size and nature of the population affected by job displacements and, hence, the need and scope of the Job Training Partnerships Act (JTPA) programs. The employee tenure and occupational mobility data are collected of persons 15+ years old.	BLS	9	$400
February	Cell Phone Use Supplement, and Annual, Social and Economic (ASEC) Supplement 2/, 3/	*[See "March" below for information about ASEC's purpose.]* The Cell Phone Use supplement will provide national and state level data on the demographic, social, and economic characteristics of cell phone users and nonusers. The data will help determine whether primary cell phone users constitute a new source of nonresponse in telephone surveys. The supplement is asked only of months in sample (MIS) 2,3,5,6, and 7. MIS 1 cases are not asked questions for any supplement. MIS 4 and 8 cases are asked the ASEC supplement instead of the Cell Phone Use supplement.	Census/BLS	6	$100

Month	Title	Purpose	Sponsor	Months to Report 1/	Total Cost $(000)
March	Annual, Social, and Economic Supplement 2/, 3/	Collects data concerning work experience, several sources of income, migration, household composition, health insurance coverage, and receipt of noncash benefits. Periodicity: Annual.	Census/BLS	6	
April	ASEC 2/, 3/, and April Child Support and Alimony	Identifies households with absent parents and provides data on child support arrangements, visitation rights of absent parents, amount and frequency of actual versus awarded child support, and health insurance coverage. Data are also provided on why child support was not received or awarded. April data will be matched to ASEC data. The Child Support Supplement is asked only of MIS 2, 3, 4, 6, 7, and 8 cases. MIS 1 and 5 cases are asked the ASEC supplement instead of the Child Support Supplement. Periodicity: Biennial.	HHS/OCSE	18	$500
May	Work Schedules and Work at Home	Collects data on multiple job holdings, work schedules, and telecommuters who work either at home or at a designated site.	BLS	9	$400
June	Fertility	Collects data on the number of children that women aged 15-44 have ever had. Periodicity: Biennial.	Census	8	$250
July	No Supplement				

Month	Title	Purpose	Sponsor	Months to Report 1/	Total Cost $(000)
August	No Supplement				
September	Volunteers	This supplement collects data on the number of individuals who do volunteer work, the types of organizations they volunteer for, and the number of hours they give to these organizations. Data are also collected on reasons for not volunteering. Periodicity: Annual.	BLS and Freedom Corps	4	$400
October	School Enrollment2/	Provides information on school enrollment, junior or regular college attendance, and high school graduation. Periodicity: Annual.	BLS/ Census/ NCES	8	
November	Voting and Registration	Provides demographic information on people who registered and did not register to vote. Also measures number of people who actually voted, and reasons for not registering. Periodicity: Biennial.	Census	2	$180
December	Food Security	Collects data that will measure hunger and food security. It will provide data on food expenditures, access to food, and food quality and safety. Periodicity: Annual.	USDA/ERS	18	$450

1/ Time from completion of data collection to initial report.

2/ Funded as part of the basic CPS budget.

3/ See the SCHIP sample expansion description in the basic CPS description.

1. Title: **Library Media Center (LMC) Questionnaire/Schools and Staffing Survey (SASS)**

2. Purpose: To collect the information necessary for a complete picture of American elementary and secondary school libraries. The data collected permit detailed analyses of the characteristics of libraries and librarians. The survey is a component of the SASS allowing for linkage of the library data to the school and district for analysis. Topics covered by the LMC include library facilities and equipment, resources, holdings, library staffing, and technology.

3. Survey design and sample size: The 2003-2004 survey includes 10,368 public schools, of which 166 are Bureau of Indian Affairs schools. In past rounds of the LMC, private schools also were included. In the past rounds, we collected the LMC data by mail and Internet, and nonrespondents were contacted by telephone and by field representatives (FRs) for follow-up. In the 2003-2004 survey, LMC questionnaires are delivered to the school along with SASS questionnaires by FRs, who also conduct all follow-up. (See the description of the SASS.)

4. Type of respondent: The form is given to the person in charge of the library media center.

5. Sponsoring agency and legal authorities: The National Center for Education Statistics (NCES), Office of Educational Research and Improvement, sponsors the survey under the authority of Public Law 107-279, Title 1, Part E, Sections 151(b) and 153(a) of the Education Sciences Reform Act of 2002. The U.S. Census Bureau performs the work under the authority of Title 15, United States Code, Section 1525.

6. Periodicity: The Census Bureau conducted the LMC in the 1993-1994 and 1999-2000 school years. The 2003-2004 survey began in October 2003.

7. Release of results: The NCES released the following reports from the 1993-1994 LMC, School Library Media Centers: 1993-1994 (NCES 98282).

8. Historical background: While the NCES conducted surveys similar in content to these in the past using private contractors, the 1993-1994 survey was the first time in which all the surveys were completed at the same time in an integrated sample design.

9. Special features: We developed an Internet reporting option for the 1999-2000 administration of the LMC. This option allows respondents to complete an electronic form. The Internet reporting option was not offered in the 2003-2004 survey.

10. Contact person: Steven Tourkin, (301) 763-3791.

1. Title: **Longitudinal Employer-Household Dynamics (LEHD) Program**

2. Purpose: The mission of the LEHD program is to evaluate and improve the quality and understanding of data collected by the U.S. Census Bureau's core demographic and economic censuses and surveys through longitudinal analysis. The LEHD program combines federal and state administrative data on employers and employees with core Census Bureau censuses and surveys. The program conducts policy-relevant research on labor force and employment issues, suggests improvements to the design and processing of census and survey instruments and frames, and creates value-added data products.

3. Program design: The LEHD program is conducting the following research projects:

   - The use of worker flows to identify successor/predecessor firms to improve the longitudinal aspects of the Business Register.
   - The use of high-powered statistical algorithms, including parallel processing, to directly measure the role of individual and employer differences in all labor market outcomes.
   - The measurement of employment dynamics (Quarterly Workforce Indicators [QWI]) by state, county, Workforce Investment Board Area, metropolitan area, and industry.
   - Improved coding of responses to the American Community Survey's questions on industry and place of work.
   - The analysis of the immigrant population to assist the Current Population Estimates Program's enhancement of estimation methodologies.
   - Insights for policy decisions on Welfare Reform and the Work Force Investment Act.

4. Data sources: The LEHD program will accomplish its research objectives by combining longitudinal microdata from several files and analyzing the output:

   - Survey of Income and Program Participation (SIPP), 1984, 1990-1993, 1996, and 2001.
   - Survey of Program Dynamics SIPP panel extensions, 1992-1993.
   - CPS March Supplement, 1973-2001.
   - American Community Survey, 1998 to present.
   - Economic Censuses, 1982, 1987, 1992, and 1997.
   - Economic Surveys of Manufacturing, 1982-1997; Economic Surveys of Service, Trade, and Transportation, 1990-1997.
   - Business Register, 1982-2000.
   - American Business Information File, 2000.
   - Census Numident File.
   - Master Address File.
   - State Unemployment Insurance and ES-202 files (California, Colorado, Florida, Idaho, Illinois, Iowa, Kansas, Maryland, Minnesota, Missouri, Montana, New Jersey, New Mexico, North Carolina, Oklahoma, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Texas, Virginia, Washington, West Virginia, and Wisconsin).

5. Universe: All persons included on state unemployment insurance wage record files. All establishments included on state business master files (ES-202) and the Census Bureau's Business

Register. All persons and households included in the Census Bureau demographic surveys defined in Section 4 above.

6. Sponsoring agency and legal authorities: The Census Bureau sponsors the activity under the authorities of Title 13, United States Code, Section 6 and Section 182. All access to the LEHD program data is subject to the limitations and penalties imposed by Title 13, United States Code, Sections 9 and 214; the Internal Revenue Code (Title 26, United States Code, Sections 6103, 7213, 7213A, and 7431); Section 1106 of the Social Security Act (Title 42, United States Code, Section 1306); and implementing regulations under these statutes and Memoranda of Understanding with our state data providers.

7. Periodicity: This is an ongoing longitudinal research program. The QWI products will be released on a quarterly basis beginning in the spring of 2003.

8. Release of results: Research results and papers are presented upon completion of specific projects. The QWI will be released in conjunction with our state partners.

9. Historical background: The LEHD program began in the fall of 1998. The first two years were devoted to infrastructure developments: securing funding, hiring staff, purchasing computer hardware and software, securing agreements with data providers, acquiring data, and processing files to build the databases necessary to conduct our research. We conducted research on income responses and job coding in the SIPP. We are working closely with state Labor Market Information specialists to develop the QWI product. The LEHD delivered a pilot product in May 2000, a preproduction prototype in January 2001; and a production prototype in 2002. Full-scale production has been achieved.

10. Contact person: Greg Weyland, (301) 763-3790.

1. Title: **National Ambulatory Medical Care Survey (NAMCS)**

2. Purpose: To provide information about the health problems of ambulatory patients and the treatment given to them by office-based physicians. Information from the NAMCS is used by health planning agencies, medical schools, managers of health delivery systems, and others concerned with planning, monitoring, and managing health care resources.

3. Survey design and sample size: The National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS) selects an annual, national sample of approximately 3,000 office-based physicians whose offices are located in a subset of the 1980 design National Health Interview Survey primary sampling units. The sample is divided into weekly subsamples of approximately 67 physicians. Sampled physicians are screened for eligibility by telephone and are interviewed by personal visit. During the initial interview, the physician provides information on the type of practice, health plans of patients, preparedness for acts of mass devastation like bio-terrorism, and other items. During the reporting week, the physician is asked to maintain a log of all patient visits and to record information on a sample of patients. The sample is designed to produce annual data.

4. Type of respondent: The primary respondent is the sample physician. When appropriate, a receptionist, nurse, or assistant can help provide information for both the induction interview and the patient records.

5. Sponsoring agency and legal authorities: The NCHS sponsors the survey under the authority of Title 42, United States Code, Section 242k. The U.S. Census Bureau is performing the work under the authority of Title 15, United States Code, Section 1525.

6. Periodicity: The survey is conducted on a yearly basis from January through December with weekly interviewing.

7. Release of results: The NCHS publishes reports within 12-15 months of each yearly cycle. Public use files are available from the NCHS within two years of each cycle.

8. Historical background: The NCHS inaugurated the NAMCS in May 1973, and it continued on an annual basis through 1981. It was conducted again in 1985. During these periods, the National Opinion Research Center was responsible for data collection and processing. Beginning with the 1989 survey, the NAMCS resumed a yearly cycle with the Census Bureau responsible for data collection and the NCHS responsible for processing and publication of survey results.

9. Contact person: Enrique Lamas, (301) 763-3811.

1. Title: **National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS)**

2. Purpose: To provide information on crime victimization from a general population sample. Data are gathered on types and incidence of crime; monetary losses and physical injuries due to crime; characteristics of the victims; and, where appropriate, characteristics of the perpetrator. Periodically, the survey includes separate supplements on additional topics such as crime in schools, hate crime, crime against persons with disabilities, contacts with law enforcement, and crime in the workplace. Beginning in July 2001, the survey included additional questions asking about computer-related victimizations. Also, beginning in July 2001 revised questions about a person's job at the time of an incident were asked of people who reported victimizations while working. From July 2001 through December 2002, the employment information underwent industry and occupation coding using the Standard Industrial Classification and Standard Occupational Classification System. Beginning in January 2003, we began using the North American Industrial Classification System to code the industry and occupation for the employment information. Beginning in January 2004, the BJS requested we add two new questions to determine if a sample unit is located within a gated/walled or restricted access community; add two new questions to collect information about the number of guns stolen and number of other firearms stolen; and incorporate revised disability questions.

3. Survey design and sample size: The survey has a national sample of approximately 56,000 designated addresses located in approximately 658 primary sampling units throughout the United States. This sample is divided into six parts, each of which is interviewed by telephone or personal visit in a given month and again at 6-month intervals. Sample units are interviewed a total of seven times over a 3-year period before rotating out of the sample. The sample is based on the 1990 decennial census and new construction universes.

4. Type of respondent: Self-response by each household member 12 years of age or over.

5. Sponsoring agency and legal authorities: The Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS) sponsors the survey under the authority of Title 42, United States Code, Section 3732. The U.S. Census Bureau performs the work under the authority of Title 13, United States Code, Section 8.

6. Periodicity: A continuing monthly survey with interviewing during the first 2 weeks of each month.

7. Release of results: Annual reports and annual change reports are prepared and issued regularly by the BJS. Recent reports include the "Criminal Victimization, 2002" released in August 2003 and "Weapon Use and Violent Crime", released in September 2003. Special reports are prepared periodically on particular topics; for example. "Indicators of School Crime and Safety 2003" released in October 2003.

8. Historical background: The NCVS has operated continuously since 1972. Because of budget constraints in 1980, we changed from primarily personal-visit interviews to telephone

interviews in approximately one-half of the sample. In 1984, the sample was reduced 20 percent so that funds could be redirected to pay for redesign research.

Telephone interviewing increased to 65 percent in March 1986. A revised questionnaire was introduced in July 1986 and redesigned in January 1989. In August 1991, the survey name changed from the National Crime Survey to the NCVS to emphasize more clearly the measurement of victimizations experienced by U.S. citizens. In January 1992, we split the NCVS sample into two halves to measure the difference between the questionnaires. We implemented the redesigned questionnaire in the full sample beginning July 1993. Because of rising costs, we reduced the sample by 10 percent in October 1992 and an additional 12 percent in October 1996. In July 1996, as another measure to contain costs, telephone interviewing increased as all rotations except the first were designated for telephone interviews. In April 2002, we implemented a 4 percent sample reduction across all PSUs to reduce sample creep and to curtail rising Field costs.

9. Special features: Testing of computer-assisted telephone interviewing (CATI) and random-digit dialing (RDD) have led to the introduction of CATI for the NCVS data collection. Using CATI, we currently interview approximately 2,100 households per month. In addition, special research and analysis on various methodological issues are being conducted as they relate to the NCVS program. Some of the research being considered includes the impact of using the bounding interview to increase the size of the sample from which victimization estimates are generated; longitudinal analyses across the life of a panel to measure the impact of household tenure on criminal victimization; research on and planning for the development of split-sample designs to measure the impact of alternate reference periods, sample designs, and survey methods; analysis of the contribution of households without telephones to overall levels and rates of victimization; research into estimation techniques for the RDD samples; and the quality of crime estimates from the NCVS below the national level.

10. Contact person: Marilyn Monahan, (301) 763-5315.

1. Title: **Wave 2 of the 2001 National Epidemiologic Survey on Alcohol and Related Conditions (NESARC)**

2. Purpose: The 2001 NESARC was the first in a longitudinal study being conducted by the U.S. Census Bureau for the National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism (NIAAA). The survey collected information on alcohol use, experiences with alcohol and related conditions, as well as the demographics and family history used in analyzing health data. This will provide data about individual alcohol consumption, alcohol use disorders, and their associated disabilities in the general population. The NIAAA requires the NESARC data in order to estimate the frequency and patterns of alcohol use, estimate the frequency of alcohol experiences, determine what medicines and drugs people use, and increase its understanding of why people drink. Results of the analysis of the data will be used to formulate policies in regards to the treatment and prevention of alcoholism.

3. Survey design and sample size: The initial contact consisted of a national sample of 58,000 housing units drawn from the American Community Survey. We used a screener questionnaire to determine eligibility for the detailed interview. We randomly selected one person at least 18 years old from the household for the respondent. The second wave sample will consist of 43,093 people interviewed in Wave 1.

4. Type of respondent: Self-response with the sample person.

5. Sponsoring agency and legal authority: The NIAAA, an agency of the National Institutes of Health, is the sponsor. The Census Bureau performed the work under Title 13, United States Code, Section 8.

6. Special features: We will offer incentives in wave 2 in order to maintain a high response rate. The sample will be divided in thirds with one third receiving a $30 debit card at the start of the interview and another $30 for a completed interview; a second third will receive $30 and $50; and the last third will receive $50 and $50.

7. Periodicity: We plan to conduct a third wave in 2007.

8. Contact person: Ken Kaplan, (301) 763-3789.

1. Title: **National Health Interview Survey (NHIS)**

2. Purpose: To provide information on a continuing basis about the prevalence and distribution of illness, its effects in terms of disability and chronic impairments, and the kind of health services people receive. One or more sets of supplemental questions are added each year to gather information on topics that are not covered in the core set of questions.

3. Survey design and sample size: In January 1995, we implemented a new sample design. We have a designated sample of about 71,000 households per year. Some households are interviewed with certainty, while others are interviewed only if they contain Blacks or Hispanics. In this manner, we over sample these two groups. Of the occupied households, we expect to screen out 16,000 units and conduct complete interviews in 41,000 units. The sample is designed to produce quarterly and annual data. We conduct interviews each week. Sampled households are usually interviewed only one time for the NHIS but may be included in other health-related surveys. The survey is conducted by computer-assisted personal interviewing (CAPI).

4. Type of respondent: A knowledgeable household member 18 years old or over provides the household composition and demographic information for each household member and also answers questions for the Family Questionnaire of the CAPI instrument. We randomly select a respondent for the Sample Adult Questionnaire of the CAPI instrument. This person must be an adult age 18 or older and not in the Armed Forces. A knowledgeable adult family member (usually a parent) is the respondent for the Sample Child Questionnaire.

5. Sponsoring agency and legal authorities: The National Center for Health Statistics is sponsoring the survey under the authority of Title 42, United States Code, Section 242k. The U.S. Census Bureau is performing the work under the authority of Title 15, United States Code, Section 1525.

6. Periodicity: A continuing survey with interviewing conducted each week.

7. Release of results: Reports are published periodically by the sponsor.

8. Historical background: Collection of data started officially on July 1, 1957, and has continued since that time. We implemented major sample redesigns in 1972, 1985, and 1995. Over the years, numerous revisions were made to the core questionnaire content. The most recent revision occurred in 1996 when we substantially revised the core set of questions and implemented the CAPI for the survey. We provided a Spanish translated instrument in 1998. We are currently reengineering the CAPI instrument to use Blaise software to provide more flexibility in presenting the questions and providing the data to the sponsor. We had a pretest of this instrument in the summer of 2003 and will implement it for full production in 2004.

9. Special features: The 2003 instrument collects baseline data for several Healthy People 2010 initiatives in the Sample Adult and Sample Child Questionnaires, including asthma, smoke detectors, and arthritis (adults only). This instrument also contains supplements on cancer, heart

disease and stroke, and diabetes. Additionally, questions about child mental health are asked of Sample Children.

10. Contact person: Andrea Piani, (301) 763-5379.

1. Title: **National Home and Hospice Care Survey (NHHCS)**

2. Purpose: To provide information on hospice, home health, and home care agencies and the populations they serve. Policymakers use the data to assess the availability of and the long-term need for hospice and home care services.

3. Survey design and sample size: The survey consists of a national sample of approximately 1,800 hospices and home care agencies. The field representatives collect information about the agency, select a sample of six current patients and six discharged patients, and obtain information about each of these 12 patients.

4. Type of respondent: We interview the administrator to obtain information about the agency itself and to obtain the names of staff members who can best provide the information about the 12 patients.

5. Sponsoring agency and legal authorities: The National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS) is sponsoring the survey under the authority of Title 42, United States Code, Section 242k. The U.S. Census Bureau is performing the work under the authority of Title 15, United States Code, Section 1525.

6. Periodicity: We conducted the survey in 1992, 1993, 1994, 1996, 1998, and 2000. The sponsor will determine when the next survey is conducted.

7. Release of results: The sponsor publishes reports about a year after the completion of data collection.

8. Historical background: The Department of Health and Human Services needs information about who is using hospices, home health, and home care agencies; how they have used them; and whether use-patterns have changed. These agencies are geographically dispersed and not necessarily located in the Census Bureau's primary sampling units. This survey contributes to expanding the picture of hospice and home care service delivery in the United States.

9. Special features: None.

10. Contact person: Ramona Osborne, (301) 763-3891.

1. Title: **National Hospital Ambulatory Medical Care Survey (NHAMCS)**

2. Purpose: To provide information about the health problems of ambulatory patients and the treatment given to them in hospital emergency rooms and outpatient departments. Information from the NHAMCS is used to supplement existing ambulatory care data obtained from the office-based survey, the National Ambulatory Medical Care Survey (NAMCS). Data users are similar to the NAMCS and include health planning agencies, medical schools, managers of health delivery systems, and others concerned with planning, monitoring, and managing health care resources.

3. Survey design and sample size: The National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS) selected a national sample of approximately 575 hospitals located in a subset of the 1980 design National Health Interview Survey primary sampling units. NCHS redesigned the sample in 2004 by introducing new hospitals to replace returning hospitals that had fallen out-of-scope for reasons like closing or no longer providing ambulatory medical care. The sample is divided into 16 sub-samples of approximately 37 hospitals. Each sub-sample has a specific 4-week reporting period. Sampled hospitals are screened for eligibility by telephone and interviewed by personal visit. During the initial interview, the hospital administrator or other designated hospital representative provides information on the availability, location, and services offered by outpatient department clinics and emergency departments. For the 2004 panel, hospitals will also answer special supplements on hospital capacity, emergency department staffing and capacity, ambulance diversion, and hospital readiness for acts of mass devastation like bio-terrorism. During the 4-week reporting period, hospital staff maintain a log of all patient visits, select a sample of patient visits, and record information on a sample of patients. The sample is designed to produce annual data.

4. Type of respondent: The primary respondents are medical records personnel with the assistance of attending physicians and nurses. Hospital administrators are primary respondents for the induction interview.

5. Sponsoring agency and legal authorities: The NCHS sponsors the survey under the authority of Title 42, United States Code, Section 242k. The U.S. Census Bureau is performing the work under the authority of Title 15, United States Code, Section 1525.

6. Periodicity: The survey is conducted on a yearly basis from January through December. The same hospitals remain in sample from year to year.

7. Release of results: The NCHS publishes reports within 12-15 months of each yearly cycle. Public use files are available from the NCHS within two years of each cycle.

8. Historical background: The NCHS completed three major research projects to test the feasibility of collecting hospital-based ambulatory care data. A 1976 study assessed the feasibility of collecting data from hospital outpatient departments by applying then current NAMCS forms and data collection methodologies. A second study in 1984 tested alternative data collection methodologies, such as alternative reporting periods and prospective versus retrospective data collection. A pilot study was conducted in 1989 to address sampling issues, such as the optimum

number and allocation of the sampling units at each stage of sampling. The survey began in December 1991.

9. Contact person: Enrique Lamas, (301) 763-3811.

1. Title: **National Hospital Discharge Survey (NHDS)**

2. Purpose: To provide demographic and medical data on discharged patients and other hospital information on a national basis annually.

3. Survey design and sample size: Since 1988, we have had a national sample of about 500 short-stay, nonfederal hospitals in the survey. Discharge data are transcribed from a sample of hospital records onto abstract forms or are purchased from automated data sources, such as state hospital associations and state departments of health. This sample of hospitals will continue participating in the NHDS until our next sample redesign. We do not have a target date for the next redesign.

4. Type of respondent: Data are provided by hospital staff or an abstracting service that maintains the hospital's statistics.

5. Sponsoring agency and legal authorities: The National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS) is sponsoring the survey under the authority of Title 42, United States Code, Section 242k. The U.S. Census Bureau is performing the work under the authority of Title 15, United States Code, Section 1525.

6. Periodicity: A continuing survey with data abstracted for a sample of discharges each month.

7. Release of results: Reports are published annually by the sponsor, approximately 18 months after the completion of data collection for a sample year. More current information is released through the sponsor's *Advance Data* reports and Internet site.

8. Historical background: A national sample of about 450 short-stay hospitals was selected in 1965; about 100 hospitals were added to the sample over time to reflect growth in the hospital universe. The current 1988 in-scope sample of 501 hospitals in the NHDS primary sampling units (PSUs) is considered to be a more efficient design, allowing for a reduction in within-hospital sampling. This current sample also provides a linkage of estimates with various other NCHS surveys using the same PSU design.

9. Special features: Beginning April 2003, medical record numbers were no longer released or captured on data collection forms to comply with the April 14, 2003, Privacy Rule of the Health Insurance Portability Accountability Act.

10. Contact person: Andrea Piani, (301) 763-5379

1. Title: **2004 National Long-Term Care Survey (NLTCS)**

2. Purpose: The purpose of the survey is to obtain data on the elderly's ability to perform daily acts of living, the limitations that prevent or impair their ability, the amount and type of care required, and their socioeconomic characteristics, such as age, income, and marital status.

3. Survey design and sample size: The sample consists of about 4,000 people identified as impaired in a previous NLTCS; about 9,100 people identified as not impaired in a previous NLTCS; about 5,600 people who turned 65 years old after the 1999 survey; and about 1,000 people who turned 95 years old or older since the 1999 survey. All sample people are 65 years old or older and are selected from medicare files maintained by the Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services. The survey consists of a screening interview to determine the impaired status of the sample people, a detailed community interview of people identified as impaired and who are living at home, an abbreviated community interview for a small group of people who are determined to be unimpaired, and a detailed institutional interview for people in nursing homes and similar extended care facilities.

4. Type of respondent: The primary mode of data collection is by self-response. Proxy interviews are permitted, if the sample person cannot respond because of a physical or mental condition, cannot speak English, has a hearing or speech impairment, or is temporarily absent during the interviewing period and can't be contacted at his/her temporary address.

5. Sponsoring agency and legal authorities: The Center for Demographic Studies (CDS), Duke University, sponsors the survey under a grant from the National Institute on Aging (NIA). We conduct it under the authority of Title 42, United States Code, Section 285e-l. The U.S. Census Bureau performs the work under the authority of Title 15, United States Code, Section 1525.

6. Periodicity: Every five years, since 1984.

7. Release of results: The CDS edits and weights the data, adds administrative medicare information to it, and then links all the data to previous NLTCS data and data collected from follow-up studies conducted by the Research Triangle Institute (RTI). The CDS analyzes the data and distributes their findings through their journal articles. The CDS also makes the data available to researchers not associated with the CDS. These data are stripped of personal identifiers and other information that can identify a sample person.

8. Historical background: The Census Bureau conducted the first survey in 1982. We conducted subsequent surveys in 1984, 1989, 1994, and 1999.

   In 1999 we converted the survey to the computer-assisted personal interviewing technology. After the 1999 NLTCS, the CDS contracted with the RTI to conduct followup studies of people in the 1999 NLTCS sample. One study collected samples of blood or mouth cells in order to conduct clinical research of the NLTCS sample. The other study interviewed next-of-kin of deceased NLTCS sample.

The Informal Caregivers Survey (ICS) was conducted as part of the 1982, 1989, and 1999 NLTCS. This is an interview with the impaired person's main unpaid helper as determined by the detailed community interview. We conducted the 1989 and 1999 ICS. The National Opinion Research Center conducted the 1982 ICS.

9. Special Features: As part of the 2004 NLTCS, we will conduct the ICS. The ICS sample consists of about 3,200 people who are either a nonpaid helper or a family member. The CDS sponsors the ICS using funds provided by the Assistant Secretary of Planning and Evaluation, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services.

   The CDS has applied to the NIA for a grant to conduct the same follow-up studies that were done following the 1999 NLTCS. If the CDS receives the grant, they plan to have the RTI conduct these studies.

10. Contact person: Ronald Dopkowski, (301) 763-3801.

1. Title: **National Longitudinal Survey of Women (NLSW)**

2. Purpose: To study longitudinally the work experience and related characteristics of two selected age groups or cohorts: women who were 30-44 years old on April 1, 1967, and women who were 14-24 years old on January 1, 1968. The former group is commonly referred to as the mature women and the latter group the young women. Although the majority of the interview still deals with labor force characteristics, the more recent interviews have branched out into income, retirement, and economic and social relationships with parents and children.

3. Survey design and sample size: In 1966, as part of the National Longitudinal Surveys, we selected 5,393 women for the mature women cohort and 5,533 women for the young women cohort from a national probability sample of 42,000 housing units in 235 primary sampling units. Each cohort represented the civilian noninstitutional population of women of those ages at the time the samples were drawn. In order to provide statistically reliable estimates for black women, blacks were to be represented at three times their expected rate in the population of the two groups of women. Recent analysis shows that the sample of women still being interviewed are representative of women in the original design. Because of immigration and other reasons, the cohorts are not representative of all women in these age groups at the time of interview. In 2003, we completed interviews with 2,890 young women and 2,249 mature women.

4. Type of respondent: Self-response. If the woman is not capable of an interview, a proxy interview is conducted if the woman is present.

5. Sponsoring agency and legal authorities: The Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) sponsors the survey under the authority of Title 29, United States Code, Section 2. The U.S. Census Bureau performs the work under the authority of Title 13, United States Code, Section 8.

6. Periodicity: Every two years. Data collection for the 2003 survey was during June-August 2003.

7. Release of results: The Ohio State University's Center for Human Resource Research (CHRR) published over 25 volumes of comprehensive reports on the results. Numerous articles, papers, and reports covering various aspects of the study also were published by the CHRR and others. A bibliography of available reports can be obtained by writing to the CHRR.

8. Historical background: In addition to the women's cohorts described above, we selected samples of mature men (45-59 years old on April 1, 1966) and young men (14-24 years old on April 1, 1966) at the same time we selected the women's cohorts. We conducted the last interviews with the mature men and the young men in 1983 and 1981, respectively.

   In 1995, we converted to computer-assisted personal interviewing, combined the two women's cohorts, and renamed the survey the NLSW. Each cohort is asked the same questions at each interview.

National Longitudinal Survey of Women (continued)

The 2003 survey was the twenty-second interview with the young women and the twenty-first interview with the mature women. It is also the last interview. The BLS has decided to discontinue the survey because of budgetary reasons.

9. Special features: To determine if response rates improved, the BLS conducted an incentive experiment in the 2003 survey. The 2003 response rate was 79.86 percent, almost 2 percentage points higher than the 2001 response rate. The universe for the experiment consisted of women who refused their 2001 interview. The BLS offered $20 debit cards to one-third of the women, $40 debit cards to another one-third of the women, and no debit cards to the last one-third of the women.

   We will mail a newsletter to the respondents in late 2004 to inform them of the 2005 survey cancellation.

10. Contact person: Lisa Berman, (301) 763-3801.

1. Title: **National Prisoner Statistics (NPS) Program**

2. Purpose: To provide information on adults incarcerated in state and federal correctional institutions, including their characteristics, movements, and history.

3. Program design: Beginning with collection year 2003, the NPS program consists of two rather than four data collection systems: (1) The NPS-8 collects the annual demographic and capital offense data on people under sentence of death. We collect the NPS-8 data from all states with such people under their jurisdiction via a mailout/mailback paper questionnaire. We update the status of U.S. capital punishment laws by contacting the attorney general for each of the states, the District of Columbia, and the Federal Bureau of Prisons. We collect these data for all four systems by mail, telephone, or fax. For the collection of data on the status of capital punishment laws (NPS-8B and NPS-8C) for calendar years 2000 and 2001, the appropriate form was made available to the state attorney generals for the first time via the Internet. This option was suspended for calendar year 2002, but the survey sponsor expects to offer this option again for future data collections. Due to the large turnover in staff at the facilities and the lack of computer equipment and technical staff we are unable to offer computer generated questionnaires to the respondents at this time. (2) The National Corrections Reporting Program (NCRP) collects individual inmate admission and release reports with demographic, current offense, and sentence data. We collect the NCRP data annually from state authorities or from officials at particular prison sites in some states. Two states submit annually-prepared reports on a form we provide them, and 40 jurisdictions provide data on a computer-readable medium using a format we specify or a format convenient for them. In 1999, we expanded the NCRP for the nine states with the largest prison population. This expansion is referred to as the NCRP Enhancement. For the 2000 report year, we added an additional eight states to the NCRP Enhancement; and for the 2001 report year, we added 12 more states. Five of these states are new states to the NCRP process, meaning, they never participated in NCRP prior to 2001. The 2002 collection was similar to 2001, with one minor exception. We did not request data from two of the "new Enhancement states" because they did not submit data to us in 2001. Therefore, 27 Enhancement states out of the 29 selected states provide the usual data variables, plus five new variables for people admitted to or released from prison, as well as for all inmates in the state's prison facilities on December 31. In addition, the states provide year-end custody population data. The Enhancement states submit their data in the same manner as the other states report to the regular NCRP; that is, using a computer-readable medium. The regular processing procedures are used to process the data submitted by the Enhancement states for the nonenhancement variables. For the 2001 and 2002 NCRP Enhancement, we will deliver a tape containing reformatted, recoded, and edited data for the regular and enhancement variables. We will also modify the NCRP tabulation package to include the tabulation of the enhancement variables.

   The responsibility for collecting the NPS-1, NPS-1A, and NPS-1B data, which collects the annual summary counts of inmate admissions and releases by gender, race, and ethnicity and semiannual population summary counts by gender and sentence length from correctional authorities in each of the states, the District of Columbia, and the Federal Bureau of Prisons, via a mailout/mailback paper questionnaire, was transferred to the Criminal Justice Statistics Branch in Governments Division starting with the 2003 data collection. In calendar year 2001, respondents were given the option to report their NPS-1B data on the Internet. This option was suspended for calendar year 2002.

4. Type of respondent: Correctional administrative staff in the individual states provide all annual and semiannual data for the NCRP. We follow up with nonrespondents by telephone. Each state's attorney general provides the status of death penalty laws for the NPS-8.

5. Sponsoring agency and legal authorities: The Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS) sponsors the survey under the authority of Title 42, United States Code, Section 3732. The U.S. Census Bureau conducts the surveys under the authority of Title 15, United States Code, Section 1525.

6. Periodicity: Data collection for the NCRP begins in December of each year. The NPS staff mails the forms or letters requesting the various types of data to respondents. The NPS staff requests the NPS-8 respondents to report data for the previous year by the end of March. The NPS staff sends forms to the NCRP manual reporters in December to start their reporting for the upcoming year on a flow basis beginning as early as January and finishing by March 31 of the next year. The nonmanual reporters are instructed to provide the NCRP data covering the reference year using a computer-readable medium by March 31 of the following year.

7. Release of results: The Census Bureau collects, processes, and tabulates the data. The BJS analyzes the data and publishes reports periodically. The most recent publications from this program include *Prison and Jail Inmates at Midyear 2001, Prisoners in 2001; Capital Punishment 2002; Profile of State Prisoners Under Age 18, 1985-1997; HIV in Prisons, 1997; Women Offenders; Veterans in Prison or Jail; and Assessing the Accuracy of State Prisoner Statistics.* Also, some data are made available on the Internet at the BJS Web site.

8. Historical background: The Census Bureau initiated this program in 1926. The government transferred the program to the Bureau of Prisons in 1950, to the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration in 1971, and to the BJS in late 1979. The Census Bureau gathered and processed the statistical data required for this program since 1972.

9. Special features: The NPS staff processes the data for the NPS-8 on microcomputers. The NPS staff processes the NCRP data on a workstation and generates Internet data tables using the workstation and microcomputers.

   All of the NPS forms are in DocuPrint format which is an effective and efficient way to provide the respondents with data they previously provided for purposes of comparison.

10. Contact person: Marilyn Monahan, (301) 763-5315.

1. Title: **National Survey of College Graduates (NSCG)**

2. Purpose: The NSCG is a longitudinal survey conducted every two years for the National Science Foundation (NSF). The goal of the NSCG is to provide current estimates of the size and characteristics of the science and engineering population of the country. The NSF combines this information with similar survey data from the Survey of Doctorate Recipients and National Survey of Recent College Graduates. The integrated data serve as the basis for the Scientists and Engineers Statistical Data System (SESTAT) as mandated by the Congress.

3. Survey design and sample size: The sampling frame for the NSCG is the decennial census long form questionnaire data. For the 1993 NSCG, we selected approximately 214,000 people who completed the 1990 decennial census long form questionnaires. These people indicated they had received at least a bachelor's degree in addition to other sampling criteria. We conducted follow-up surveys in 2-year intervals to examine the changes in the country's science and engineering work force across the entire 1990s. We only followed up respondents to the previous survey cycle and who met other eligibility criteria (e.g., age criteria); therefore, the sample size was reduced from 214,000 in 1993 NSCG to 40,000 in the 1999 NSCG. The 1999 NSCG was the last interview panel for the 1990s.

   The 2003 NSCG sample was selected through the use of a dual frame design. The sampling frame for the design consisted of cases from the following sources:

   - 2000 decennial census long form–"new" cohort.
   - 1993 NSCG cases (originated from the 1990 decennial census long form)–"old" cohort.
   - 1993-2001 National Survey of Recent College Graduates (NSRCG), another NSF sponsored survey–"old" cohort.

   The total sample for the 2003 NSCG is 217,393. Of the total sample, 177,320 cases were selected from the decennial census long form and the remaining 40,073 cases were selected from the NSCG and NSRCG "old" cohort cases.

   In September 2003, we mailed questionnaires to the sample; and in January 2004, we will begin mail nonresponse follow-up by computer-assisted personal interview.

4. Type of respondent: Self-response by the designated respondent only.

5. Sponsoring agency and legal authorities: The NSF sponsors the survey. The NSCG information is solicited under the authority of the National Science Foundation Act of 1950, as amended. For the "new" cohort and those "old" cohort members from the 1993 NSCG, the survey is conducted under the authority of Title 13, United States Code. For all other "old" cohort members, the survey is conducted under the authority of Title 15.

6. Periodicity: Once every two years throughout the decade beginning in 2003.

National Survey of College Graduates (continued)

7. Release of results: The NSF releases reports from each round of the survey at periodic intervals. Additionally, they combine the data from the NSCG with information from other surveys. The NSF prepares periodic reports on the integrated SESTAT data.

8. Historical background: The prototype survey to the NSCG was the National Survey of Natural and Social Scientists and Engineers, which we conducted for the NSF in the 1970s and the 1980s.

9. Contact: La Terri D. Bynum, (301) 763-3858.

1. Title: **National Survey of Fishing, Hunting, and Wildlife-Associated Recreation 2006 (FHWAR)**

2. Purpose: To provide current data on fishing, hunting, and wildlife-related activities of a nonconsumptive nature, such as feeding, observing, and photographing wildlife. We will obtain data on the number of people who engage in these activities in calendar year 2006, where and how often they participate, and the amount of money they spend. Federal and state agencies will use the data to help manage the country's fish and wildlife resources.

3. Survey design and sample size: The survey consisted of a preliminary screener questionnaire for 91,000 households. We used the screener questionnaire to determine eligibility for the remaining questionnaires. Eligibility was based on respondent participation or anticipated participation in fishing, hunting, and nonconsumptive activities in 2006. We ask detailed questions on these activities of any respondents having participated in these activities at the time of the screener (April-June 2006). We contacted the respondents who anticipated participating in these activities in September and October 2006. If they fish, hunt, or engage in nonconsumptive activities at that point in time, we asked a series of detailed questions concerning their activities. In January and February 2007, contacted all respondents previously selected for a final interview. Interviewing was conducted by computer-assisted personal interviewing.

4. Type of respondent: A household respondent for the screening interview and self-response with the selected participant for the detailed interview.

5. Sponsoring agency and legal authority: The Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS) of the Department of Interior is the sponsor. The Fish and Wildlife Coordination Act of 1956 and the Federal Aid in Sport, Fish, and Wildlife Restoration Acts authorized data collection for this survey. The U.S. Census Bureau performed the work under Title 13, United States Code, Section 8.

6. Periodicity: The FWS has sponsored surveys of fishing and hunting at 5-year intervals since 1955. The Census Bureau conducted all but the 1975 survey.

7. Contact person: Ken Kaplan, (301) 763-3789.

1. Title: **New York City Housing Vacancy Survey (NYCHVS)**

2. Purpose: To determine the vacancy rate for New York City's rental stock, which the city uses to enact specific policies. New York City also uses the data to measure the quality and quantity of housing and demographic characteristics of the city's residents.

3. Survey design and sample size: The sample includes approximately 18,000 units to be selected from the Census 2000 address file. The sample is supplemented with additional units selected from new certificates of occupancy, lists of formerly nonresidential space converted to residential use, and lists of in-rem units. The survey uses clusters of up-to-four housing units selected from the sampling frame.

4. Type of respondent: A knowledgeable household member for occupied housing units. If the unit is vacant, respondents will include building managers, building superintendents, and knowledgeable neighbors.

5. Sponsoring agency and legal authorities: The New York City Department of Housing Preservation and Development (NYCHPD) sponsors the survey. Local authorization of the survey is pursuant to the Local Emergency Housing Rent Control Act (Chapter 8603, Laws of New York, as amended by Chapter 657, Laws of New York, 1967), Sections 26-414 and 26-415 of the Administrative Code of the City. Confidentiality of the respondents is protected under Title 13, Section 9, United States Code.

6. Periodicity: The NYCHPD must have the survey taken every three years.

7. Release of results: The Census Bureau does not publish the results of the NYCHVS in a formal manner as it does for other surveys. Tabulations from the 1999 survey were posted to the Internet, as has the public use microdata file containing nonidentifiable individual records from 1991, 1993, 1996, and 1999. Tabulations and microdata from the 2002 survey were made available on-line in the spring of 2003.

8. Historical background: The Census Bureau has conducted this survey for New York City since 1962. We selected a new sample, based on the 1990 census, for the 1991 survey. At that time, the questionnaire was revised to collect more extensive income, employment, and demographic characteristics. The 1996 questionnaire was expanded to include questions on handicapped accessibility of housing units. The 1999 questionnaire includes questions on the immigration status of the householder as well as detailed questions on rent subsidies. The 2002 survey contained some new health-related and neighborhood assessment questions. The 2005 NYCHVS is not anticipated to vary in terms of content from the 2002 survey.

9. Special features: The survey includes two additional data sets: single-room-occupancy units and third party transfer units; both are made available only upon request. Additionally, the Housing and Household Economic Statistics Division works with the Geography Division to develop various maps requested by the survey sponsor.

10. Future outlook: The 1999 NYCHVS was conducted using the same sample as the 1991, 1993, and 1996 surveys. In 2002, a new sample was selected based on Census 2000. The 1996 survey introduced allocation of most demographic and financial items (income and rent), which will also be used for subsequent surveys. Also, the race question allowed for multiple entries for each person in 2002. No such changes for 2005 are anticipated presently.

11. Contact person: Alan Friedman or Robert Callis, Financial and Market Characteristics Branch, Housing and Household Economic Statistics Division, (301) 763-3199.

1. Title: **Private School Survey (PSS)**

2. Purpose: To develop and maintain a comprehensive universe file of private schools in the United States and to obtain data from these schools that are comparable to the state level data obtained by the National Center for Education Statistics (NCES) for the public school sector. The characteristics collected include religious orientation, length of school year, grade levels offered, number of students and teachers, and the number of high school graduates.

3. Survey design and sample size: For the 2001-2002 survey, we contacted approximately 34,000 schools on the existing universe. During a state and association list update, about 4,000 traditional schools (any of grades 1 through 12 or comparable ungraded levels) and 5,820 early childhood programs that offer kindergarten were identified and added to the survey. We also conducted an area search of selected primary sampling units; 2,222 eligible schools (any of grades kindergarten through 12 or comparable ungraded levels) were discovered in that operation and added to the survey.

   We collected most data by mail; nonrespondents and schools added during the area search listing were contacted by computer-assisted telephone interviewing, with the regional offices following up any remaining cases that were unable to contact. For the 2001-2002 survey, data collection occurred between October and May of the school year.

4. Type of respondent: School principal or other knowledgeable school staff member.

5. Sponsoring agency and legal authority: The NCES, Office of Educational Research and Improvement, sponsors the survey under the authority of Public Law 107-279, Title 1, Part E, Sections 151(b) and 153(a) of the Education Sciences Reform Act of 2000. The U.S. Census Bureau performs the work under the authority of Title 15, United States Code, Section 1525.

6. Periodicity: We conduct the PSS biennially. The 2003-2004 PSS began in November 2003.

7. Release of results: The NCES released the following report from the 1999-2000 survey:

   Private School Universe Survey, 1999-2000 (Publication No. NCES 2001-330, August 2001).

8. Historical background: The survey, first conducted in 1989, was designed to collect private school data comparable to information being collected on public schools. The design called for collecting data from all private schools every other year and from a sample of 1,200 private schools each year. The NCES used the data from the yearly survey to provide early estimates of private school characteristics to accompany the early estimates for public schools. Because the NCES decided to stop publishing early estimates for the public schools, 1992 was the last year for the early estimates survey for private schools.

9. Special features: For most administrations of the PSS, we collected data only for schools that had any grades 1-12. Beginning with the 1995-1996 survey, however, we included schools where the highest instruction level is kindergarten. The NCES plans to use the data for these schools to

create a universe of early education schools that will be used as the sampling frame for the Early Childhood Longitudinal Study.

For the 2001-2002 survey, we offered an Internet reporting option to 15,000 respondents. These respondents were divided into three groups, who were offered the Internet option differently, in order to study the differential impacts on response rates. The Internet reporting option was dropped for the 2003-2004 survey.

10. Contact person: Steven Tourkin, (301) 763-3791.

1. Title: **Schools and Staffing Survey (SASS)**

2. Purpose: To collect the information necessary for a complete picture of American elementary and secondary education. The data collected permit detailed analyses of the characteristics of schools, principals, teachers, and students; the linkage of the SASS components enables researchers to examine the relationships among these elements of the education system. For example, researchers can study teacher attrition using information from not only teachers but also from their schools and principals. The integrated survey design also allows information to be collected from the school personnel who can best supply it, causing less inconvenience to respondents and providing more accurate information. Topics covered by the SASS components include teacher supply and demand; descriptive characteristics and staffing patterns of schools; workplace conditions and policies of schools and public school districts; education and work experience of teachers and principals; the principals' and teachers' opinions on the adequacy of facilities and support; demographic characteristics of students, teachers, and principals; and student participation in programs, such as the National School Lunch Program. Each round of the SASS repeats many of the questions from earlier rounds, as well as adding new modules of questions.

3. Survey design and sample size: The samples for the 2003-2004 school year included approximately 14,000 schools that had any of Grades 1-12 (or comparable ungraded levels), the principals of the selected schools, and about 70,000 of their teachers. Also selected were the school districts (approximately 5,600) that operated the public schools selected for sample. Approximately 900 school districts that operate only one school were administered a Unified questionnaire that combines elements of the school as well as school district questionnaire. The remaining 4700 districts were administered the district questionnaire. All of the public schools additionally received a library media center (LMC) questionnaire (see LMC description).

   The universe for the 2003-2004 public school sample was the National Center for Education Statistics' (NCES) 2001-2002 Common Core of Data. The private school universe was the 2001-2002 Private School Survey (PSS) (see PSS description). The public school, principal, teacher, and district samples were designed to produce national and state representative data. The private school, principal, and teacher samples were designed to produce national estimates and estimates for 17 affiliation/typology groups.

   For the 2003-2004 SASS, the public school sample included 300 charter schools. For these schools, the principal and a sample of teachers were selected for participation in the survey. For charter schools that are operated by school districts or similar organizations, the operating agencies were included in the sample of school districts.

   This is the fifth administration of the SASS. The previous rounds collected the SASS data by mail; mail nonrespondents were contacted by telephone or personal visit. The current SASS collects data using field staff exclusively. Field representatives (FRs) visit each school, where they administer a CAPI instrument that determines whether the school is in-scope. After the FR enters information on each teacher from a school-provided roster or listing, a sample of teachers is selected. The FR distributes the principal, school, library media center, and teacher questionnaires and is responsible for all follow-up.

Schools and Staffing Survey (continued)

4. Type of respondent: Self-response by teachers and principals. Since the school and school district data are administrative in nature, any knowledgeable people in the school and the district may respond. These are usually the principal and the district administrator. The person who operates the library media center complete the LMC questionnaire.

5. Sponsoring agency and legal authorities: The NCES, Office of Educational Research and Improvement, sponsors the survey under the authority of Public Law 107-279, Title 1, Part E, Sections 151(b) and 153(a) of the Education Sciences Reform Act of 2002. The U.S. Census Bureau performs the work under the authority of Title 15, United States Code, Section 1525.

6. Periodicity: The Census Bureau conducted the SASS in the 1987-1988, 1990-1991, 1993-1994, and 1999-2000 school years. The current survey covers the 2003-2004 school year.

7. Release of results: The NCES released the following reports from the 1999-2000 SASS: Schools and Staffing Survey, 1999-2000: Overview of the Data for Public, Private, Public Charter, and Bureau of Indian Affairs Elementary and Secondary Schools, NCES Number 2002313, May 31, 2002.

   Qualifications of the Public School Teacher Workforce: Prevalence of Out-of-Field Teaching 1987-88 to 1999-2000, NCES Number 20022603, May 31, 2002.

   Links to all reports and data products from all the SASS surveys is available on the SASS Web site, http://nces.ed.gov/surveys/sass.

8. Historical background: While the NCES conducted surveys similar in content to these in the past using private contractors, the 1988 survey was the first time in which all the surveys were completed at the same time in an integrated sample design.

9. Special features: In the 1993-1994 school year, we conducted a library media center survey (LMC) (see LMC description) in about 7,000 of the 13,300 SASS sample schools. We obtained data on library staffing, resources, and funding. For these selected schools, we also interviewed the head librarian to obtain demographic, academic, and work experience data for these people. In the 1999-2000 survey, the LMC was conducted in all SASS sample schools (except charter and NAEP overlap). Respondents were offered an Internet reporting option. In the 2003-2004 survey, the LMC is included in all public schools.

   Beginning with the 1993-1994 SASS, teacher respondents have been contacted during the subsequent school year for the Teacher Follow-Up Survey (TFS) (see TFS description). This survey will be conducted again in 20043-2004.

   We also conducted a survey of student records in 1,700 schools in 1994-1995. For this survey, we asked a subsample of the SASS schools to provide data from their administrative records for about 7,900 students. Information collected included demographic data, participation in selected federal programs, and enrollment in selected science and math classes.

Schools and Staffing Survey (continued)

Prior to the 2003-2004 survey, we conducted focus groups and cognitive interviews to test the changes made to each questionnaire. As part of the effort to improve the survey, the Demographic Statistical Methods Division and the Center for Survey Methods Research also do research to test methods and procedures.

10. Contact person: Steven Tourkin, (301) 763-3791.

1. Title: **Survey of Income and Program Participation (SIPP)**

2. Purpose: To collect source and amount of income, labor force information, program participation and eligibility data, and general demographic characteristics to measure the effectiveness of existing federal, state, and local programs; to estimate future costs and coverage for government programs, such as food stamps; and to provide improved statistics on the distribution of income and measures of economic well-being in the country.

3. Survey design and sample size: The survey design is a continuous series of national panels, with sample size ranging from approximately 14,000 to 36,700 interviewed households. The duration of each panel ranges from 2 ½ years to 4 years. The SIPP sample is a multistage-stratified sample of the U.S. civilian noninstitutionalized population. For the 1984-1993 period, a new panel of households was introduced each year in February. A 4-year 1996 panel was introduced in April 1996; a 3-year panel was started in February 2000 but cancelled after 8 months for budget reasons; and a 3-year panel was introduced in February 2001. The 2004 SIPP sample is the first panel for the SIPP to use the 2000 decennial-based redesign of the sample. Wave 1 of the 2004 Panel sample will consist of approximately 62,000 designated living quarters, of which approximately 49,600 will be occupied at the time of interview and about 46,500 will be interviewed.

   The SIPP content is built around a "core" of labor force, program participation, and income questions designed to measure the economic situation of people in the United States. These questions expand the data currently available on the distribution of cash and noncash income and are repeated at each wave of interviewing. The survey uses a 4-month recall period, with approximately the same number of interviews being conducted in each month of the 4-month period for each wave. Interviews are conducted by personal visit and by decentralized telephone.

   The survey was designed also to provide a broader context for analysis by adding questions on a variety of topics not covered in the core section. These questions are labeled "topical modules" and are assigned to particular interviewing waves of the survey. Topics covered by the modules include personal history, child care, wealth, program eligibility, child support, utilization and cost of health care, disability, school enrollment, taxes, and annual income.

4. Type of respondent: All household members 15 years old and over are interviewed by self-response, if possible; proxy response is permitted when household members are not available for interviewing.

5. Sponsoring agency and legal authority: The U.S. Census Bureau sponsors the survey under the authority of Title 13, United States Code, Section 182.

6. Periodicity: A continuing survey with monthly interviewing.

7. Release of results: We release the data periodically in cross-sectional, topical module, and longitudinal reports. We also release public use files containing the core data on income recipiency and program participation. These files are available currently for all waves of the 1984 through 1993 panels, all waves of the 1996 panel, a preliminary Wave 1 for the 2001 panel,

and Waves 1 through 5 of the 2001 panel. Topical module files containing core and topical module data also are available for the 1984 through 1988 panels, 1990 through 1996 panels, and Waves 1 and 2 of the 2001 panel. Longitudinal files are also available for the 1984 through 1993 panels, as well as for Waves 1 through 5 of the 1990 panel and for Waves 1 through 7 of the 1992 panel. Longitudinal files for all waves of the 1996 panel and Waves 1 to 4 of the 2001 panel are also available.

8. Historical background: Considerable efforts and funding were invested in developmental work leading to the SIPP. The Income Survey Development Program, conducted between 1977 and 1981, developed survey data collection strategies and instruments, as well as data processing strategies for the SIPP. The survey was originally envisioned as a jointly funded effort by the Census Bureau and the Department of Health and Human Services (HHS). Work was well underway for a February 1982 start of the survey when the HHS had to withdraw its support due to funding problems. As a result, the survey was postponed until the Census Bureau received adequate funding from Congress to conduct the survey. Interviewing for the first panel, the 1984 panel, began in October 1983 with a sample size of approximately 26,000 designated households selected from 174 current survey primary sample units.

   As part of our transition to the redesigned SIPP, the 1992 panel was extended to ten waves, and the 1993 panel was extended to nine waves. We did not introduce new panels in 1994 and 1995. Before the redesigned SIPP questionnaire was introduced in the 1996 panel, a dress rehearsal was conducted between February 1995 and September 1995. The dress rehearsal consisted of a Wave 1 and a Wave 2 interview in approximately 9,000 households. In 1996, the SIPP Executive Committee established the Continuous Instrument Improvement Group (CIIG), consisting of staff from numerous divisions, whose task was to review and improve the SIPP core instrument. The CIIG generated an extensive set of recommendations, and the need for thorough and rigorous testing led to the creation of a methods panel, separate from the production survey. The methods panel project consisted of a small survey separate from the SIPP 2001 panel, which was experimentally designed to support rigorous testing of new alternative instrumentation. Testing took place between 1999 and 2003, including three field tests in 2000, 2001, and 2002. Field tests included a test instrument (consisting of CIIG's recommendations) and a control instrument (the SIPP 2001 production instrument). Results were compared and analyzed, and the final instruments were delivered for implementation in the 2004 panel.

9. Current operations: The SIPP questionnaire was redesigned, and a new sample design was introduced starting with the 1996 panel. The 1996 panel consisted of 36,700 households, which were interviewed 12 times from April 1996 through March 2000. The 2000 panel consisted of approximately 11,500 households. Interviewing for the 2000 panel began in February 2000 but was suspended in September 2000 due to budget constraints. The 2001 panel consisted of 36,700 households, which were interviewed nine times from February 2001 through January 2004. The 2004 panel is scheduled to begin in February 2004 and consists of 46,500 households to be interviewed 12 times. The SIPP interviews are conducted using a computer-assisted interview on a laptop computer.

10. Contact person: Judy Eargle, (301) 763-5263.

1. Title: **Survey of Income and Program Participation (SIPP) for Social Security Administration (SSA) Beneficiaries**

2. Purpose: To collect source and amount of income, labor force information, program participation and eligibility data, disability, and health care utilization of current Social Security Administration program recipients to assist the Social Security Administration (SSA) in planning for the future needs of its beneficiaries. This survey was established in 2003 to augment the sample of SSA beneficiaries available from the ongoing SIPP panels.

3. Survey design and sample size: A sample of current beneficiaries of the Social Security Income (SSI) and Social Security Disability Income (SSDI) programs is selected via simple random sampling of four-digit zip codes. The survey is representative of the contiguous United States and is designed to yield a total of 1,000 completed interviews equally distributed between the two SSA programs in each year it is conducted.

   The SIPP for SSA Beneficiaries content is identical to the SIPP core and topical module that is in the field for January of odd-numbered years. The core collects data on labor force, program participation, and income and is designed to measure the economic situation of people in the United States. In 2005, the Wave 3 topical modules will consist of additional questions about medical expenses and utilization of health care, work-related expenses, child support paid, assets and liabilities, and eligibility. The survey uses a 4-month recall period and the interview month is confined to the month of January. The instrument is computer-based and the interviews are conducted by personal visit and decentralized telephone.

4. Type of respondent: The beneficiary and all household members 15 years old and over are interviewed by self-response. A proxy response is permitted when the beneficiary or other household members are not available for interviewing.

5. Sponsoring agency and legal authority: The SSA is sponsoring the survey under the authority of Title 42, United States Code, Section 1110. The U.S. Census Bureau is performing the work under the authority of Title 15, United States Code, Section 1525.

6. Periodicity: The survey will be conducted in January 2005. Tentative plans are to conduct the survey every other year thereafter.

7. Release of results: We will provide the SSA with separate public use files containing the core and topical module data. The 2003 core data will be released shortly and the topical module (Wave 6) will be released in December 2004. All reports discussing the results of this survey will be released by the sponsoring agency.

8. Contact person: Denise C. Lewis (301) 763-6835.

1. Title: **Survey of Inmates of Local Jails (SILJ)**

2. Purpose: To provide detailed information on the criminal histories of jail inmates, their recent offenses and sentences, their socioeconomic and family backgrounds, their use of drugs and alcohol, and their activities and the health care they receive while confined. The survey also provides information on victims of violent offenders. The jail condition questions were removed for the 2002 survey and questions pertaining to police contact were added in 2002.

3. Survey design and sample size: The national survey was implemented in the field in January 2002. The original start date was September 2001, but a number of factors contributed to its delay. The terrorist attacks of September 11, 2001 was a contributing factor, but also the postponement resulted from delays in obtaining permissions from the 465 jails selected to participate. We completed the inmate interviews in early April 2002. We conducted approximately 6,982 personal interviews with a 89.8 percent response rate using laptop computers (called computer-assisted personal interviews or CAPI) with inmates in about 420 (38 facilities refused; 7 facilities closed) city and county jails distributed nationwide.

   In March 2001, we conducted a pretest in which we completed approximately 100 interviews with inmates in two jails. The two jails selected for the pretest were: (1) Arlington County Detention Facility, Arlington, Virginia; and (2) Prince Georges County Correctional Center, Upper Marlboro, Maryland. The pretest was conducted to test the feasibility of the survey content and survey operations. Prior to the pretest, the Bureau of Justice Statistics' (BJS) staff conducted cognitive interviews with inmates in the Montgomery County Detention Center, Rockville, Maryland. During the cognitive testing, nine interviews were completed using a single battery of questions. The purpose of the cognitive interviews was to determine whether the inmates have any problems understanding the questions or whether they may be inclined to object or give false answers to specific types of inquiries.

4. Type of respondent: Inmates in a nationally representative sample of jails.

5. Sponsoring agency and legal authorities: The BJS sponsored the survey under the authority of Title 42, United States Code, Section 3732. The U.S. Census Bureau conducted the survey under the authority of Title 15, United States Code, Section 1525.

6. Periodicity: The survey is conducted periodically, approximately every five or six years, to provide current information. Selected inmates are interviewed once, and all interviewing is expected to be completed within a 8-week period. This interviewing period is dependent, however, upon the ease with which the field representatives gain access to the inmates. The survey was previously conducted in 1996.

7. Release of results: The Census Bureau collects, processes, and tabulates the data. The final weighted data file was delivered to the BJS at the end of November 2002. The BJS plans to release its first report from the 2002 SILJ data in January 2004. The public use file for SILJ is scheduled to be released in September 2004.

Survey of Inmates of Local Jails (continued)

Publications released from the 1996 survey include *Women Offenders; Drug Use, Testing and Treatment in Jails; DWI Offenders Under Correctional Supervision; Correctional Populations in the United States, 1996; Veterans in Prison or Jail; and Mental Health and Treatment of Inmates and Probationers.*

8. Historical background: The SILJ was previously conducted and processed by the Census Bureau in 1972, 1978, 1983, 1989, and 1996.

9. Special features: Even though the SILJ was conducted as a CAPI survey in 1996, the inmate sample listing and selection procedure were manual operations using paper and pencil survey methods. For the 2002 survey, interviewers used a computer-sample listing instrument and used a notebook computer to perform the sample selection.

10. Contact person: Marilyn Monahan, (301) 763-5315.

1. Title: **Survey of Market Absorption (SOMA)**

2. Purpose: To measure the rate at which different types of new rental apartments and new condominium apartments are absorbed, that is, taken off the market, usually by being rented or sold over the course of the first 12 months following completion of a building.

3. Sample design and sample size: In each month of the year, buildings completed with five or more units in the U.S. Census Bureau's Survey of Construction (SOC) are selected; and an initial interview conducted. The number of respondents may vary from month to month since each month's work load is dependent on the number of completions in the SOC. To regulate costs and staff requirements better, the monthly sample is limited to no more than 1,000 cases. If the number of completions in a month exceeds 1,000, a subsample of completions is selected.

   After the initial interview, subsequent interviews are done at 3-month intervals only at buildings that are not completely absorbed. Interviewing continues until all units in a building are absorbed for up to one year. (Units in federally-subsidized buildings are not followed up after the initial three months; those units are considered absorbed.)

4. Type of respondent: We will interview the builder, the building owner or manager, or a rental or sales agent on site.

5. Sponsoring agency and legal authorities: The Department of Housing and Urban Development sponsors the survey under the authority of Title 12, United States Code, Sections 1701z-1 and 2.

6. Periodicity: This is an ongoing survey with interviewing every month.

7. Release of results: Reports are published by the sponsor and the Census Bureau quarterly. In addition, there is an annual report published in April of each year and a characteristics of new apartments report published in July of each year. All results including “unpublished” metropolitan area data are posted to the Internet quarterly.

8. Historical background: This survey is conducted on a continuing basis since 1971. Historical data are updated each year and are included in the annual report every five years.

9. Contact person: Alan Friedman, Housing and Household Economic Statistics Division, (301) 763-5664.

10. New item: Beginning with completions in 2002, questions regarding availability of “assisted living” services were added. A screener question asking age restriction (55+) will determine if interviewers pose these new questions. Annual results are made available upon request.

1. Title: **Survey of Prison Inmates (SPI)**

2. Purpose: To provide detailed criminal history information on state and federal prisoners, their current offenses, their socioeconomic and family backgrounds, their criminal history, their history of drug and alcohol use, and their activities and health care received while confined. The survey will also provide information on the victims of violent offenders.

3. Survey design and sample size: Interviewing for the national survey started the first week of October 2003. We will conduct approximately 18,000 personal interviews using laptop computers (called computer-assisted personal interviews or CAPI) with inmates in 290 state and 40 federal prisons nationwide

   In November 2002, we conducted a 3-day pretest in which we completed approximately 100 interviews with inmates in three prisons. The three prisons selected for the pretest were: (1) the Maryland Correction Institution for Women, Jessup, Maryland; (2) the State Correctional Institution—Camp Hill, Camp Hill, Pennsylvania; and (3) the Federal Correctional Institution Petersburg, Hopewell, Virginia. The pretest was conducted to test the feasibility of the survey content and survey operations.

4. Type of respondent: Inmates in a nationally representative sample of state and federal prisons.

5. Sponsoring agency and legal authorities: The survey is sponsored by the Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS) under the authority of Title 42, United States Code, Section 3732. The U.S. Census Bureau conducts surveys under the authority of Title 15, United States Code, Section 1525.

6. Periodicity: The survey is conducted periodically, approximately every five years, to provide current information. Selected inmates are interviewed once, and all interviewing is expected to be completed within a 10-week period. This interviewing period is dependent, however, upon the ease with which the field representatives gain access to the inmates. The national survey period is expected to be extended until the end of January 2004 due to a delay in receiving permission and contact information from a few jurisdictions.

7. Release of results: The U.S. Census Bureau collects, processes, and tabulates the data. The BJS analyzes and publishes reports, generally one to two years after such surveys are completed. Publications released from the last survey conducted, which was conducted in 1997, include *Substance Abuse and Treatment, State and Federal Prisoners, 1997; HIV in Prisons, 1997; Women Offenders; Veterans in Prison or Jail; Profile of State Prisoners* Under Age 18, 1985-97; Incarcerated Parents and Their Children; and Firearm Use by Offenders.

8. Historical background: The SPI is the joint survey of the Survey of Inmates in State Correctional Facilities (SISCF) and the Survey of Inmates in Federal Correctional Facilities (SIFCF). The SISCF was previously conducted in 1974, 1979, 1986, 1991 and 1997. The SIFCF was conducted with the SISCF by the Census Bureau in 1991 and 1997.

9. Contact Person: Marilyn Monahan, (301) 763-5315.

1. Title: **Survey of Program Dynamics (SPD)**

2. Purpose: To collect longitudinal data on the demographic, social, and economic characteristics of a nationally representative sample of the U.S. population that permits the evaluation of the welfare reform legislation and its impact on the American people over time. These data will provide the basis for an overall evaluation of how welfare reforms are achieving the aims of the Administration and the Congress and meeting the needs of the American people.

3. Survey design and sample size: Congress mandated that the U.S. Census Bureau through the SPD continue to collect data as necessary from the 1992 and 1993 Survey of Income and Program Participation (SIPP) panels. The data collected from the 1992 and 1993 SIPP panels provided us with three years of longitudinal baseline data prior to major welfare reform legislation. Data collected in these panels included family/household composition, program eligibility, access and participation, transfer income, and in-kind benefits; detailed economic and demographic data on employment and job transitions; and income. The three years of the SIPP data combined with the six years of the SPD data provide data for a 10-year period.

   The SPD has three phases:

   Phase 1: *The 1997 SPD "Bridge" Survey*

   The 1997 SPD bridged the gap in data between the close of the SIPP panels and the start of the SPD. We recontacted the interviewed sample people from the 1992 and 1993 SIPP panels and brought them back into sample for the SPD. We used a slightly modified version of the March 1997 Current Population Survey questionnaire. The 1997 SPD Bridge Survey also included questions not collected in 1995 from the 1992 SIPP panel. The sample size for the SPD Bridge Survey was approximately 38,000 households (HHs). We interviewed 30,125 HHs during the SPD Bridge Survey.

   Phase 2: *The 1998 SPD*

   The second phase of the SPD is the full implementation of the core SPD questionnaire and an adolescent self-administered questionnaire. We obtained information for the core using a computer-assisted SPD instrument with annual recall for the preceding calendar year. The SPD core instrument included retrospective questions for all people aged 15 years and over, focusing on such topics as jobs, income, and program participation.

   Additional questions focusing on children in the household gathered information on school status, activities at home, child care, health care, and child support. Also included in the 1998 SPD was a topical module that used an adolescent self-administered questionnaire that obtained information from people 12 to 17 years of age. The sample for the 1998 SPD was 19,129 HHs, subsampled from interviewed HHs in the 1997 SPD Bridge Survey.

The 19,129 HHs selected for the SPD 1998+ met one of the following criteria:

- HHs where the primary family or the primary individual has a total family income below 150 percent of the poverty threshold. The number of cases is 6,182.
- HHs where the primary family or the primary individual has a total family income between 150 percent and 200 percent of the poverty threshold, and there are children under 18. The number of cases is 1,075.
- HHs where the primary family or the primary individual has a total family income above 200 percent of the poverty threshold, and there are children under 18. The number of cases is 6,623.
- HHs where the primary family or the primary individual has a total family income between 150 percent and 200 percent of the poverty threshold, and there are no children under 18. The number of cases is 1,461.
- HHs in the balance. The number of cases is 3,707.
- Institutionalized. The number of cases is 81.

We interviewed approximately 16,400 of the eligible HHs during the 1998 interview period.

Phase 3: 1999-2002 SPD

The 1999 SPD

In addition to the core questions, the 1999 SPD asked questions on Extended Measures of Children's Well-Being. The data collection period ran from April 29, 1999, to June 30, 1999. The sample consisted of all eligible HHs from the 1998 SPD, including HHs that were interviews, refusals, temporarily absent, institutionalized, and unable to locate. We interviewed approximately 16,650 HHs during the 1999 interview period. To maintain the sample, we gave all Type A HHs from 1998 and all new Type A HHs in 1999 a $40 incentive to gain their cooperation. By using incentives, the SPD was able to maintain a response rate of 85 percent in 1998 and 1999.

The 2000 SPD

In addition to the core questions, the 2000 SPD asked questions on Children's Residential History. The data collection period ran from April 27, 2000, to July 17, 2000. The sample consisted of all eligible HHs from the 1999 SPD and was supplemented with 3,500 HHs that were noninterviews for the 1997 SPD Bridge Survey.

Survey of Program Dynamics (continued)

For 2000, we interviewed approximately 18,710 HHs. A $40 incentive was given to all Type A noninterviewed HHs from 1998, all Type A noninterviewed HHs and reluctant HHs from 1999, and all new Type A noninterviewed HHs or reluctant HHs in 2000. We also provided all 3,500 SPD Bridge Survey noninterviewed HHs a $100 incentive to gain their cooperation. By using incentives, the SPD was able to maintain a basic response rate of 85 percent for 1998, 1999, and 2000. The $100 incentive allowed us to conduct an interview for 52 percent of the 3,500 SPD Bridge Survey noninterviewed HHs.

The 2001 SPD

In addition to the core questions, the 2001 SPD obtained information from adolescents (ages 12-17) using an Adolescent Self-Administered Questionnaire (SAQ). The SAQ was originally asked during the 1998 SPD data collection. The 2001 data collection period ran from April 27, 2001, to July 31, 2001. The sample consisted of 20,184 eligible basic SPD cases; 3,617 eligible noninterview cases from the 1997 SPD Bridge Survey; and 5,540 eligible noninterview cases from the 1992 and 1993 SIPP Panels, Waves 2 through 10.

For 2001, we interviewed approximately 22,328 HHs. A $40 incentive was given to all Type A noninterviewed HHs and reluctant HHs from 1998, 1999, and 2000; all new Type A noninterviewed HHs or reluctant HHs in 2001; and all 3,500 SPD Bridge Survey noninterviewed HHs. We also provided all 5,540 SIPP 1992 and 1993 noninterviewed HHs a $100 incentive to gain their cooperation. By using incentives, the SPD was able to maintain a response rate of 84 percent for the basic sample, improve the SPD Bridge noninterview sample response rate to 61.1 percent, and achieve a rate of 52 percent for the 1992 and 1993 SIPP noninterview sample. The reintroduction of attrited nonrespondents should improve the reliability of the SPD data.

The 2002 SPD

In addition to the core questions, the 2002 SPD questionnaire contained questions on Extended Measures of Children's Well-Being. The 2002 data collection period was from April 25, 2002, to June 14, 2002. Due to budget constraints, the field period was shortened and the sample for the 2002 SPD was reduced by one third. The sample reduction was across the three sample groups: the SPD Basic sample, the SPD Bridge Noninterviewed sample, and the 1992 and 1993 SIPP Noninterviewed sample. The sample consisted of 19,104 eligible cases.

In 2002, we interviewed approximately 12,496 HHs. A $40 incentive was given to all Type A noninterviewed HHs and reluctant HHs from 1998, 1999, 2000, and 2001; all new Type A noninterviewed HHs or reluctant HHs in 2002; all 3,500 SPD Bridge Survey noninterviewed HHs; and all SIPP 1992 and 1993 noninterviewed HHs. By using incentives, the SPD was able to achieve a response rate of 69 percent for the basic sample, 54 percent for the SPD Bridge noninterview sample, and 40 percent for the 1992 and 1993 SIPP noninterview sample.

Survey of Program Dynamics (continued)

4. Type of respondent: A HH respondent, who must be a knowledgeable HH member, 15 years old or older, provides information for each HH member. Questions about children 14 years old or younger, except the SAQ, are asked only of parents or legal guardians.

5. Sponsoring agency and legal authorities: The Census Bureau conducts the survey under the authority of Title 42, United States Code, Section 614.

6. Periodicity: A longitudinal survey conducted on a yearly basis, with interviewing planned for May through July.

7. Release of results: The Census Bureau has released the following calendar year and longitudinal public use microdata files: the results from the 1997 SPD Bridge Survey, the 1998 SPD, the 2001 SPD and the 2002 SPD calendar year files; the First Longitudinal file containing data from 1992 to 1997 (except 1995); and the Second Longitudinal file containing data from 1992 to 1999 (except 1995). The Third Longitudinal file is scheduled for release in early 2004.

8. Historical background: The Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunity Reconciliation Act of 1996 (Public Law 104-193) required and funded a new survey by the Census Bureau, the SPD. Public Law 104-193 required the Census Bureau to "continue to collect data on the 1992 and 1993 panels of the SIPP as necessary to obtain such information as will enable interested people to evaluate the impact (of the law) on a random national sample of recipients of assistance under state programs funded under this part and (as appropriate) other low-income families and, in doing so, shall pay particular attention to the issues of out-of-wedlock birth, welfare dependency, the beginning and end of welfare spells, the causes of repeat welfare spells, and shall obtain information about the status of children participating in such panels."

9. Special features: The survey met a specific need to evaluate the effects of the 1996 welfare reforms not currently addressed by other surveys. The SPD tested a $20 incentive to evaluate its effect in returning a HH to sample during the 1997 SPD Bridge Survey data collection. The survey also gave a $40 incentive during the 1999-2002 data collections to all Type A noninterviewed HHs and potential Type A noninterviewed HHs to maintain our response rates. The SPD provided the $40 incentive for previous and current Type A HHs until the end of the survey data collection in 2002. During the 2001 data collection, the SPD gave a $40 household incentive to each household that completed an SAQ interview for all eligible adolescents (ages 12-17). The SPD gave a $100 incentive to noninterviewed HHs from the 1997 Bridge in the 2000 data collection and to noninterviewed HHs from the 1992 and 1993 SIPP Panels in the 2001 data collection.

10. Future outlook: The SPD longitudinal data will enable interested people to evaluate the welfare reform legislation and its impact on the American people. The final SPD longitudinal file will contain nine years of data collection. This third longitudinal file is scheduled for release in early 2004.

Pending legislation will extend major programs in the 1996 welfare law through March 2004. The legislation requires the Census Bureau to extend the SIPP to obtain information to evaluate the impact of welfare reforms on recipients of assistance under State welfare programs. The Census Bureau will implement this requirement by increasing the sample size of the 2004 SIPP panel by approximately 15,000 households. The SIPP 2004 Panel begins in February 2004 with an estimated sample of 50,000 households, including the welfare reform supplementary sample.

11. Contact person: Patrick Benton, (301) 763-4618.

1. Title: **Teacher Follow-Up Survey (TFS)**

2. Purpose: To determine the teacher-attrition rates in public and private schools and to obtain data on the characteristics of teachers who leave the profession and those who stay.

3. Survey design and sample size: The sample is a subset of teachers who participated in the most recent Schools and Staffing Surveys (SASS). Prior to the TFS sample selection, we contact the SASS schools to find out which teachers have left since the SASS interview. The 2000-2001 survey included 5, 077 teachers from public schools, 2,098 teachers from private schools, and 1,180 teachers from charter schools. We collect the data by mail; nonrespondents are contacted by field representatives for follow-up. Data collection began in January 2001 and was completed in May 2001.

4. Type of respondent: Self-response by the selected teachers.

5. Sponsoring agency and legal authorities: The National Center for Education Statistics (NCES), Office of Educational Research and Improvement, sponsors the survey under the authority of Public Law 107-279, Title 1, Part #, Sections 151(b) and 153(a) of the Education Sciences Reform Act of 2002. The U.S. Census Bureau performs the work under the authority of Title 15, United States Code, Section 1525.

6. Periodicity: We conducted the TFS in school years 1988-1989, 1991-1992, 1994-1995, and 2000-2001; that is, one year after the SASS. The next survey is planned for 2004-2005.

7. Release of results: We delivered a public use file to the sponsor in May 2002 for the 2000-2001 survey. The latest report released by the NCES is Characteristics of Stayers, Movers, and Leavers: Results of the Teacher Follow-Up Survey, 1994-1995 (NCES 97-450).

8. Historical background: While the NCES had obtained teacher-attrition rates from the schools in the past, teachers were not contacted for the information. The first sample of teachers to provide this information was selected from the 1988 SASS.

9. Contact person: Steven Tourkin, (301) 763-3791.

1. Title: **Telephone Point-of-Purchase Survey (TPOPS)**

2. Purpose: To obtain the names and locations of retail, wholesale, and service establishments (outlets) at which consumers purchase specified goods and services (commodities). The Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) uses the data to select and update outlets included in their Consumer Price Index (CPI) pricing surveys.

3. Survey design and sample size: The interviewing periods are referenced by the 2-digit year and the 1-digit calendar quarter; for example, 041 is the first calendar quarter of 2004, 042 is the second calendar quarter of 2004, and so on. The interviewing period lasts for eight weeks each quarter.

   The sample consists of telephone numbers selected by a methodology called random-digit dialing (RDD). We conduct the interviews using the computer-assisted telephone interviewing (CATI) methodology. We conduct interviews only for those telephone numbers that are in residences or households.

   We conduct interviews with households in the 87 primary sampling units (PSUs) that represent the CPI urban areas. Each telephone number or household is called and interviewed four consecutive quarters.

   During the interview, we ask about the purchase of certain commodities. There are 215 commodities, and each commodity is assigned to one of 16 different groups. The groups are assigned to different PSUs in each interviewing period. In each interview, we ask the household about the purchase of commodities from only one of the 16 groups.

   Although the number of telephone numbers called and completed interviews obtained vary by the PSU, the survey requirements call for 14,320 completed interviews each interviewing period. We monitor the number of completed interviews and add supplemental sample as necessary to obtain the required number of completed interviews.

4. Type of respondent: Any knowledgeable household member 18 years old or over provides information for the entire household.

5. Sponsoring agency and legal authorities: The BLS sponsors the survey under the authority of Title 29, United States Code, Section 2. The U.S. Census Bureau performs the work under the authority of Title 15, United States Code, Section 2.

6. Periodicity: A continuing survey with interviewing conducted for eight weeks during each calendar quarter.

7. Release of results: Neither the BLS nor the Census Bureau prepares reports from the data collected in this survey.

Telephone Point-of-Purchase Survey (continued)

8. Historical background: From 1974 to 1996, the survey was called the Current Point of Purchase Survey (CPP), and we conducted it by personal visit once each year, usually in April. The sample areas consisted of the 88 urban areas in which the BLS conducted their CPI pricing surveys. We interviewed in one-fifth of the areas each year.

   From July 1995 through June 1996, we interviewed households selected by RDD using CATI. We interviewed approximately 3,000 households in 15 different areas in each calendar quarter that were not in the 1996 personal-visit sample. The purpose of these interviews was to collect outlet information on goods and services not asked in previous CPP surveys, which the BLS included in the CPI beginning in 1998.

   In January 1997, we began interviewing every three months using the RDD and CATI methodologies.

   Prior to converting to the RDD and CATI methodologies, the BLS and the Census Bureau conducted a series of tests to determine whether or not we could conduct this survey using RDD as the sample source and CATI as the collection methodology. We conducted the tests in April 1988, April 1991, August 1991 through June 1992, and from January 1993 through December 1994.

9. Future outlook: We are in the process of converting the survey to Blaise, with implementation scheduled for May 2004.

10. Contact person: Deborah Kinnaman, (301) 763-3801.

Survey Contacts

American Community Survey . . . . Larry McGinn (301) 763-8050
American Housing Surveys . . . . Enrique Lamas (301) 763-3811
American Time Use Survey . . . . Janice Sebold (301) 763-3916
Consumer Expenditure Survey . . . . Janice Sebold (301) 763-3916
Current Population Survey . . . . Maria Reed (301) 763-3806
Current Population Survey Supplements . . . . Maria Reed, (301) 763-3806
Library Media Center Questionnaire/Schools and Staffing Survey . . . Steven Tourkin (301) 763-3791
Longitudinal Employer-Household Dynamics Program . . . . Greg Weyland (301) 763-3790
National Ambulatory Medical Care Survey . . . . Enrique Lamas (301) 763-3811
National Crime Victimization Survey . . . . Marilyn Monahan (301) 763-5315
Wave 2 of the 2001 National Epidemiologic Survey on Alcohol
and Related Conditions . . . . Ken Kaplan (301) 763-3789
National Health Interview Survey . . . . Andrea Piani (301) 763-5379
National Home and Hospice Care Survey . . . . Ramona Osborne (301) 763-3891
National Hospital Ambulatory Medical Care Survey . . . . Enrique Lamas (301) 763-3811
National Hospital Discharge Survey . . . . Andrea Piani (301) 763-5379
2004 National Long-Term Care Survey . . . . Ron Dopkowski (301) 763-3801
National Longitudinal Survey of Women . . . . Lisa Berman (301) 763-3801
National Prisoner Statistics Program . . . . Marilyn Monahan (301) 763-5315
National Survey of College Graduates . . . . LaTerri Bynum (301) 763-3858
National Survey of Fishing, Hunting, and
Wildlife-Associated Recreation 2001 . . . . Ken Kaplan (301) 763-3789
New York City Housing Vacancy Survey . . . . Alan Friedman (301) 763-3199
Private School Survey . . . . Steve Tourkin (301) 763-3791
Schools and Staffing Survey . . . . Steve Tourkin (301) 763-3791
Survey of Income and Program Participation . . . . Judy Eargle (301) 763-5263
Survey of Income and Program Participation
for Social Security Administration Beneficiaries . . . . Denise C. Lewis (301) 763-6835
Survey of Inmates of Local Jails . . . . Marilyn Monahan (301) 763-5315
Survey of Market Absorption . . . . Alan Friedman (301) 763-5664
Survey of Prison Inmates . . . . Marilyn Monahan (301) 763-5315
Survey of Program Dynamics . . . . Patrick Benton (301) 763-4618
Teacher Follow-Up Survey . . . . Steven Tourkin (301) 763-3791
Telephone Point-of-Purchase Survey . . . . Deborah Kinnaman (301) 763-3801